The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,265.--VOL. LXIII. | FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871. | PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th March, at her residence, Forest Lodge, West Kempsey, Macleay River, the wife of C. J. A. Story, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, at her residence, Macquarie-place, the wife of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th December, 1870, at Cargo, by the Rev. H. A. Langley, of Orange, James Hamilton, of Glasgow, Scotland, to Elizabeth, only daughter of John Norris, of Parramatta, New South Wales.

On the 5th instant, at St. Luke's, Burwood, by the Rev. William Lumsdaine, Mr. Matthew Willis, to Sarah Mary, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Richardson Coates, formerly of George-street, Sydney.

On the 8th instant, by special license, at the Presbyterian Church, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. Dr. M'Gibbon, assisted by the Rev. Robert Lewers, James Watson, Esq., M.L.A., to Margaret Salmon, youngest daughter of the late James Ewan, F.E.I.S. of Edinburgh.

On the 10th instant, at St. Peter's Church, Sydney, by the Very Rev. William Macquarie Cowper, M.A., Dean of Sydney, John Beatty, third son of Mr. Thompson Rea, Inland Revenue Collector, Ireland, and brother to Dr. Rea, of Holy Wood, Belfast, and the Rev. Alexander Rea, Incumbent of St. Luke's, Belfast, to Ana Maria, third daughter of the late Mr. William Clarke, of Clarke's Point, Hunter's Hill, Sydney.

DEATH.

On the 13th instant, accidentally shot, Jane, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Jenkins, aged 11 years.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.

The splendid S. S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1500 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on THURSDAY, the 4th May, at 4 p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER.

Superior accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past thirteen months, who admit this route's superioirty over all others.

Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.

Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, Manager.

UNITED STATES, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM-PACKET LINE.

The first boat of the new line, the splendid steamer NEVADA, 2143 tons register, was to sail from San Francisco for Auckland on the 7th of April next, leaving Port Chalmers again on her return voyage for San Francisco, via Auckland, about the 19th May, and Auckland about the 26th May.

CRUIKSHANK, SMART, and CO., Agents.
Auckland, N. Z., March 16, 1871.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE. — Alexandra, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 2.
TO ADELAIDE via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound. — Alexandra, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 2.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO FIJIS, VIA AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Friday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, Friday, 21st instant, at 5 p.m.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 25th instant, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.— Balclutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND AND PIONEER RIVER.— Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, VIA PORT DENISON.— Boomerang, on or about Thursday, 27th instant, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the Steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.— TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Paterson on Saturday.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP.
For GRAFTON, Clarence River direct, the BALLINA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 9.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

C. AND N. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, at 9 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.
The fast and powerful steamship HAVILAH will be dispatched as above on SATURDAY next, 15th instant, leaving the Commercial Wharf at noon precisely.
For passage only, apply to
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE,
Gresham-street, next Exchange.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.— The steamships
ALHAMBRA, GOTHENBURG, CLAUD HAMILTON, OMEO, RANGITOTO, or TARARUA,
every week, alternately, via BLUFF and HOKITIKA.
Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.— REGULAR COMMUNICATION by steamships
YOU YANGS, DANDENONG, and MACEDON,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
MACEDON,
MONDAY, April 17th,
at 12 o'clock noon;
DANDENONG,
FRIDAY, April 21st;
YOU YANGS,
WEDNESDAY, April 26th,
From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, WITH PASSENGERS and CARGO. The saloons are amidships.
FARES, £4; RETURN TICKET, £6 10s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.— S. S. DANDENONG,
MONDAY, April 17th, at 6 p.m.
FARES—Saloon, 10s
Steerage, 5s.
N.B.—No cargo received after 2.30 p.m. on the day of sailing.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM FOR AUCKLAND.
The fast and favourite Steamship
HERO,
675 tons register, 300-horse power,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m.
Goods received free of wharfage.
For freight or passage apply to ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 25th instant, at 12 noon.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAMER to ATHOL GARDENS daily, from Circular Quay, at 5, 10.30 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Woolloomooloo, at 5.30, 11 a.m., and 3 p.m. Return tickets, sixpence.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.
MORUYA.—Illalong, THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS by the Parramatta River Steamers, EMU, ADELAIDE, and PELICAN.
From foot of King-street, 7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5, 6.15 p.m.
From Parramatta, 7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, and Subiaco,
AT ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
Fares to Parramatta: Saloon, 1s 3d; return, 2s; steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d. Children, saloon, return, 6d. To Hunter's Hill: Steerage, 1s; return 1s 3d.
First-class omnibuses in attendance to convey excursionists to and from the steamers and the Park or Parramatta North. Fare, 3d.
Visitors to *Fitzroy Dock* and H.M.S. CLIO may obtain passes to land from the officer in charge on landing.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—Alchymist, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 8. Lime-st. Wharf.

FOR LONDON.
The BRUCKLAY CASTLE.
This favourite passenger ship will be dispatched as above on the 20th April.
Has three saloon cabins disengaged.
For freight or passage, apply on board to Captain WALLACE; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON direct.—To follow the Strathdon.
The well-known Aberdeen clipper ship STRATHNAVER, 1017 tons register, Joseph Devey, commander, has the whole of her dead weight ready, and will be dispatched about 20th April. Has excellent saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to Captain DEVEY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON. — The magnificent clipper ship BRITISH FLAG, AA1 at Lloyd's, 1285 tons register, JAMES MILLS, commander, will have immediate dispatch.
Has excellent accommodation for saloon passengers.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The regular trader TASSO, W. E. Heard, commander, having room for a few tons light freight, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain HEARD, on board, at Alger's Wharf; or to M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunter-street.

FOR NOUMEA.—The clipper schooner PRIMA DONNA will be dispatched in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN BLACK and CO., 54, Pitt-street North.

FOR FIJI and FRIENDLY ISLANDS. — The Barque RECONNAISSANCE, Captain Watson, is now receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf, and will be dispatched positively on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant.
For freight or passage, apply on board; or to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LEVUKA, TAVIUNI, and SAVU SAVU, FIJI.—The clipper trader PRINCE OF WALES, 350 tons, J. Emerson, master, under charter to sail on THURSDAY, 20th instant, will be dispatched punctually to time.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner; or to E. LOWTHER, Sussex-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—For AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander, is now fast loading, and will sail positively on MONDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—GOODS RECEIVED for this vessel FREE OF WHARFAGE.

FOR MACKAY, BOWEN, and CLEVELAND BAY.—The HANNAH NEWTON, loading at Commercial Wharf, will positively sail next week. Freight and passage, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; or Haynes, 6, King-st.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—Schooner COMMERCE, receiving cargo Wright's Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—The LOLA MONTEZ, THIS EVENING. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—The STAR OF THE SEA. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, CORAKI, and LISMORE.—Schnr. Wallaby receiving cargo. Cox & Co., Baltic Wf.

TWEED RIVER.—Schooner BERTHA. Cargo received Saturday and Monday. Cox and Co., Baltic Wf.

TWEED RIVER.—Schooner BERTHA. Freight payable on shipment. Baltic Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—Schooner EUROKA, SATURDAY next. R. Campbell, Commercial Whf.

FOR NEWCASTLE.—COLLINGWOOD. Freight, apply to LANE and CO., Shipchandlers, George-st.

SHIP STRATHDON, FOR LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned by noon on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FRENCH Barque ALEXANDRINE, from MAURITIUS.—Captain VANJOYEUX will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP CUMBRIA, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate to Captain BROWN, on board, before noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
M. METCALFE and CO.

SHIP LOCH URR, from Glasgow.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered, in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon on MONDAY, the 17th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the brig E. K. BATESON must be rendered in duplicate by noon THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunter-street.

WANTED, TONNAGE, for light freight and dead weight to Adelaide. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A 1 clipper barque ALEXANDRINE, 350 tons.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The clipper schooner MAY QUEEN, carries 110 tons dead weight or measurement, and can be sent to sea at once.
Is well suited for the intercolonial or island trade.
For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the Barque ST. MAGNUS, now discharging at Grafton Wharf. For particulars, Captain EASTERBROOK.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The clipper Brig DERWENT, 221 tons register. For inventory and all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR CHARTER.
FROM NEWCASTLE TO A PORT IN CHINA.
The A1 Aberdeen clipper brig LASS OF GAWLER, 223 tons register, J. C. Dixon, commander, is open for Charter, from Newcastle to a port in China. This vessel has just been recoppered and refitted, and in every respect is in perfect order. She never damages a package of cargo. Apply to
BEILBY and SCOTT, Agents.
Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, schooner POLICEMAN, 75 tons register, newly coppered and in good order. She is well adapted for either the coasting or the Island trade. For particulars apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wf.

FOR Freight or Charter.—Schooner JOHN BULLOCK, 150 tons register. W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SALE, the A1 brig BYRON, 178 tons register, 300 tons burthen, on a draught of 13 feet, built at Annan, Scotland, new wire-rigged and coppered in 1868, shifts without ballast, and goes to sea with 45 tons. For inventory and information respecting vessels apply to Captain WARD, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 60, Pitt-street.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.
Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.
Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.
Experienced diver, with diving apparatus on hand.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

VESSELS wanted, *for* Batavia, Padang, Singapore, and Colombo. Eldred and Spence, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a strong twelve-foot DINGY, about five-feet beam. Apply early, at Gilfillan and Co.'s, 13, Macquarie-place.

TENDERS for CONVEYANCE of 150 tons of COAL from Wollongong or Sydney to Levuka, Fiji (to be taken from ship's tackles), will be received by the undersigned to the 15th instant.
THOMAS HALE.
Exchange.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April instant, in the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the Half-Year ended the 31st March, 1871, to ELECT a DIRECTOR in the room of FREDK. FANNING, Esq., resigned, on leaving the colony, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 5th April, 1871.

By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing; to be left with the Secretary at the Company's office.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
JOHN BREWSTER, ESQ.,
and
W. H. PALING, ESQ.,
duly qualified proprietors, have given the required notice that they are candidates for the office of Director, in the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, vacant by the resignation of Frederick Fanning, Esq.
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 12th April, 1871.

MEETINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Enlargement of the RYDE PUBLIC SCHOOL are invited to attend a MEETING to be held at the Schoolroom, on SATURDAY, 15th April, at 7 o'clock p.m.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.
A Special General MEETING of the Governors and Subscribers to this Institution is hereby called for THURSDAY EVENING, 20th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, in St. James' Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, in accordance with the terms of Rule 116, to consider a proposition proceeding from the Board of Directors, to the effect that the word "Sisters" be omitted in Rule 109, and that the term "Head Nurses" be substituted.
N.B.—It is specially notified that none but Governors and subscribers will be admitted.
M. H. STEPHEN, } Joint Hon.
R. LEWERS, } Secs.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. (Limited.)
The first MEETING of Shareholders of the above society will be held at Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m., to adopt rules, to make arrangements for the election of managing directors, and to transact such other business as may be brought under the notice of the meeting.
Shareholders only will be admitted, and must produce their receipts of payment for first instalment on shares.
Copies of the draft rules of the society may be obtained at the Sydney Dispensary, corner of Hunter and George streets, at any time on Monday, the 17th instant, price 6d each.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Hon. Secretary.

NO. 27 ROYAL WILLIAM ORANGE LODGE.—4th Regular Monthly MEETING will be held at the Lodge Room, Riley-street, half-past 7. By order of the W. M., J. CLAMPETT.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Large attendance requested THIS EVENING, Friday. Quarterly tickets will be issued.
GEORGE L. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

L. O. L., No 1.—Purple MEETING, THIS EVENING, April 14th, Kent-st. J. GRAHAM, Sec.

A. O. F.—ADVERTISEMENT COMMITTEE meet TO-NIGHT, Swan with Two Necks, 8 o'clock sharp.
STEPHEN B. EDWARDS, Sec. pro tem.

MASONIC.—Cambrian Lodge of Australia, No. 656, E. C.—Monthly Meeting this evening, quarter to 7.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REOPENING SERVICES OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, KENT-STREET.
SERMONS will be preached on SABBATH next, 16th April, 1871. In the Morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. J. SHARPE; and in the Evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. G. JAMES, minister of the church.
On TUESDAY, 18th April, a Public TEA will be provided in the church; to commence at half-past 6 o'clock.
After tea, the chair will be taken by JOSEPH WEARNE, Esq., M.L.A.; and addresses will be given by the Revs. J. Sharpe, E. C. Pritchard, G. L. Nairn, G. James, and Mr. Alderman Goold.
Collections will be made at each service.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

1ST SYDNEY BATTALION V. R.—PARADE in full dress at the Victoria Barracks, on SATURDAY, the 15th April, at 3 p.m. Blank cartridge. Presentation of Prizes to winning team of the Battalion in the Battalion Match New South Wales Rifle Association. Brigade Band will attend.
By order,
W. CHATFIELD, Captain-Adjutant.

NO. 1 CO. S. B. V. R.—Major's Parade, on SATURDAY, Victoria Barracks, 2.45 p.m. Full dress WITHOUT cap covers.
JOHN WELLS, Captain.

NO. 5 BATTERY V. A.—Company PARADE TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 7.30. Full dress, with carbines. Recruits to attend. Efficiency certificates, and allowance for sham fight will be distributed.
W. GORE BEVERLEY, Lieut.-Com.

6 BATTERY.—PARADE for Inspection, in full dress, with carbines and busbies, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3.15 p.m. sharp, Mrs. Macquarie's Battery. Every member, including recruits, must attend.
HENRY DEANE, Lieutenant Commanding.

SOUTH SYDNEY V. R.—Special MEETING TO-NIGHT, at 8 sharp, Christ Church Schoolroom. Committee Meeting, 7 sharp. All Members requested to attend. J. B. HILLIER, Lieut.-Com.

ST. LEONARDS V. R.—MUSKETRY COURSE. Firing to commence at 3 p.m. precisely, on SATURDAY, 15th.
JOHN W. GUISE, Captain.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALPHA COTTAGE, William-street. The duties of Mrs. and Miss STRAFFORD'S School resumed on 17th.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, NEWTOWN.—The School will reopen on MONDAY next, 17th instant. There are a few vacancies for boarders and day scholars.
J. MULLENS, Hon. Secretary.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Macquarie-street. —Boarders and Day Pupils. C. CUTCLIFFE, B.A., Oxon.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. FROST'S Boarding and Day School, Marlborough House, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

MR. PENNY'S SCHOOL, 21, Stanley-street, Hyde Park. Work resumed Wednesday, the 12th inst.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL.— School duties RESUMED MONDAY next.
STANLEY-STREET.

MR. HORNIMAN'S SCHOOL reopens on MONDAY, 17th. Brougham Lodge, Victoria-street.

MISS HORNIMAN'S Preparatory School reopens on MONDAY, 17th instant. 225, Victoria-street.

MISS CARROLL'S Private School, 64, Palmer-street. School duties resumed on MONDAY, 17th.

MR. W. PIETZKER, Professor of Music (pupil of Mendelssohn). — Instruction on the violin, the piano, and in singing, either at home or at the residence of his pupils. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Schools attended to at reduced rates.
106, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

PADDINGTON House School REOPENS on Monday, April 17th instant. G. H. STANLEY, LL.D.

SYDNEY LADIES COLLEGE.—STUDIES will be resumed on MONDAY, the 17th instant.

THE MISSES HOOPER will receive their pupils on MONDAY, 17th. 28, Upper Fort-st., Flagstaff.

THE MISSES GILLAM'S Pupils will meet on MONDAY, 17th. 157, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

THE NEW SCHOOL.— Term commences MONDAY, April 17.
Principal: W. J. STEPHENS, M.A., some time Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford, and late Head Master, Sydney Grammar School.
Apply at THE NEW SCHOOL, Darlinghurst.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

A CARD.—Mr. and Mrs. CAFFYN, Ladies' Hairdressers and Ornamental Hair Workers. Mrs. Caffyn wishes to inform her patrons her hours for business are from 10 till 5, except on ball nights. 315, George-street. N.B.—Wanted an Assistant, for the Gentlemen's saloon.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, corner of Hunter-street and Bligh-street.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ADGER, Hairdresser, has RESUMED Business at his late Rooms, 328, George-street, over Hafer's.

A SINGLE TOOTH, 4s 6d; extraction, 1s; stopping, 1s. Repairs done. C. EDWARDS, 6, Bridge-st.

ESTABLISHED 29 YEARS.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Diploma 1836. Pitt-st., op. Punch's.

E. RAMSAY, 279, George-street, Sydney.—Insurances effected free of charge, through my agency with the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. In his office from 12.30 till 2.

INSURANCE BROKER, E. RAMSAY, 279, George-street, Sydney.

HENRY BUIST, Tobacconist, 101, King-street, sole depot for the Cosmopolitan Aromatic Mixture.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

LESSONS given in Flower Painting and Drawing. Mr. A. R. PULLIN, 289, Elizabeth-street South.

MR. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, has removed to 5, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-street S.

MR. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street, administers the Nitrous Oxide Gas on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

MR. J. L. LACHAUME, Surgeon-dentist, 2 Wynyard-square, is in attendance.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist (late of George-street), 12, South Head Road, Hyde Park.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL
was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Turner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co. George-st.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

No. 71-44. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 13th April, 1871.
WATER ASSESSMENT APPEALS. — The appeals against the Water Assessment will be heard by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

WHAT THE "MERCANTILE ADVERTISER" PAYS ITS COMPOSITORS, 8d PER HOUR (and this be it remembered for NIGHT WORK). The Committee of the N. S. WALES Typographical Association begs to assure the public that, however incredible this statement may appear, it is strictly true. Will the mechanics of Sydney countenance this attempt to DEGRADE and PAUPERISE their fellow workmen?

BROWN and JONES, 246, Pitt-street, (formerly Martyn's),
Auctioneers and General Commission Agents. Livery and Bait Stables.
DAILY SALES of Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, &c., at 11 o'clock. Every attention paid to Stock sent for sale or otherwise. Horses thoroughly broken to harness. First-class stabling, grooms, and fodder. Special conveniences for thoroughbred and imported stock. Strictly moderate charges made in all cases.

CROWN STEAM FLOUR MILLS.—Bread and Biscuit Factory—all kinds of plain and fancy biscuits of superior quality. Families and shipping supplied on the lowest terms.
JAMES SPRING, 161, Castlereagh-street,
No. 21, King-street West.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
BENJAMIN BRAUN begs to inform the TRADE that, having taken those very commodious premises, No. 1, Wynyard-street, lately occupied by Messrs. W. G. Whiting and Co., he will open there next week with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, having placed the WHOLE of his PRESENT open STOCK in the hands of Messrs. CHAS. MOORE and CO., for positive sale.
349, George-street, March 29.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
G. LANE, China and Glass Warehouse, from 359, George-street, to 511, George-street South.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, and the Trade.
The CONTINUATION SALE of the open stock in the assigned estate of Messrs. S. Thompson and Co., commences at 11 o'clock punctually, THIS DAY, on the premises, Pitt-street.
CHAS. MOORE and CO.,
Auctioneers, 167, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—Not having seen or heard from my husband, JOHN CALLAR, I intend marrying again 14 days from this date.
MARGARET CALLAR.
South Creek, April 13, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—If Mr. ALEXANDER FERGUSON, last seen on the Castlereagh River, does not call or send to redeem the goods left in my possession, I will sell the same on his account to pay his debt.
JACOB MARKS.

PUBLIC APOLOGY.—I, the undersigned, do hereby APOLOGISE to Mr. WILLIAM DENT for what I untruthfully said respecting his wife.
MATILDA HAYNES, Penrith.

NOTICE.—The REMFRY PATENT SEPARATOR, a machine recently introduced from Germany, for separating, classifying, and concentrating ores, minerals, or metals according to their specific gravities, will be in operation at the works of Messrs. MORT and CO., on MONDAY next. The Beeswing will leave the Circular Quay at 2.15 p.m., and those interested in mining are invited to attend. For the Patentees,
D. B. PRITCHARD,
Consulting Engineer.
April 13, 1871.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I, SAMUEL PATRICK, will not be answerable for any DEBTS that may be contracted in my name, from this date.
SAMUEL PATRICK,
29, Harris-street, Pyrmont.
April 14th, 1871.

NEWTOWN, ENMORE, and PETERSHAM.—The undersigned begs to inform the residents of the above suburbs that he is now sending STEVENS'S PATENT MACHINE BREAD to them daily.
JAMES SMAIL.
Miller's Point.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALBERT PITT has no further connection with our business. L. Lamy and Co., Pitt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a BAG, with leather. A Reward, at 102, Sussex-street.

LOST, a fixed DEPOSIT RECEIPT, No. 13493, of £100, of the Bank of New South Wales, drawn in favour of H. HERWIG, dated the 8th November, 1869. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning the same to C. F. MEURER, 150, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, from Athol Gardens, Easter Monday, small BOAT. Finder rewarded. Mr. CLARK, Athol Gardens.

LOST, a Coral NECKLACE. For address apply to Mr. M'LAUCHLAN, Grocer, Pitt-street, Redfern.

LOST, on Thursday afternoon, between Pitt-street and Lyons-terrace, a Gold WATCH. The finder will be handsomely rewarded if brought to Dr. BELISARIO, No. 4, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.

LOST, Yesterday afternoon, in the Domain, a Skye Terrier DOG; blue with white hair; owner's name on the collar. Whoever brings him to 201, Macquarie-street North, will be rewarded. S. LYONS.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, Poodle DOG, fortnight ago. J. Seale, 702, George-street.

STRAYED in my paddock on the 17th of February one Brown MARE, no brands. If not claimed within fourteen days she will be sold to pay expenses.
JAMES POWELL, Ashfield.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from University paddocks, dark brown MARE, branded JH over 22.2. If strayed, 10s. reward; if stolen, £5 on conviction.
F. KOSTEN, Camperdown.

STOLEN, from the Haymarket, a bay Cob HORSE, branded MDM, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Finder will be rewarded, or a liberal reward on conviction of the thief.
WARBURTON and SONS, Pyrmont.

GOOSE FOUND. Owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply Mr. STOCKBRIDGE, Wallis-street, Woollahra.

FOUND, a Newfoundland DOG. If not claimed in seven days will be sold to pay expenses. J. HICKEY, Blacksmith, John-street, Pyrmont.

TENDERS.

TENDERS required for the supply of 1000 bushels MAIZE, delivered on the trucks at either Richmond, Windsor, Penrith, or Sydney Railway Stations. Must be of the best quality, and 60 lbs. to the bushel. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned up to the 18th instant. HEATON, BROTHERS, Rydal.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited on MONDAY, 17th April, for the erection of a Presbyterian CHURCH at Bathurst.
The excavation, masonry, and brickwork may be tendered for in one sum; also carpentry and finishing trades in one sum, or the whole in one amount.
Plans and specifications may be seen, and tenders received at the residence of Dr. GEEKIE, Bathurst; and the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO BUILDERS. — WATERLOO CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—TENDERS are invited to the 19th for the Enlargement of the above church. Intending contractors can tender for the whole or for the separate works. Plans and specification can be seen at Mr. Foskett's, Botany Road, Waterloo, to whom all tenders are to be addressed. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. WILLIAM BRADLEY, Minister, George-street, Waterloo.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS required for the Brickwork (labour only) of new Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution. Apply on the work, to P. K. DONNELLAN, contractor.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of W. PLUMMER, of Kempsey.—TENDERS are invited, to the 17th instant, for the PURCHASE of Stock-in-Trade, consisting of Drapery, Grocery, Ironmongery, and the usual requirements of a country store. Book debts may be treated for with stock, or a separate tender. Stock sheets may be viewed at the office of Mr. W. G. WHITING, 323, George-street.
JAMES WATSON, } Trustees.
W. G. WHITING, }

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, &c.
TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a permanent SHED, 80 feet by 25, wooden frame, galvanized iron walls and roof; also, for the erection of STALLS for bulls, entires, and other stock, at forthcoming EXHIBITION. For particulars, apply to
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

HAWKESBURY NEW RACECOURSE.—TENDERS are required by the Committee of the Hawkesbury Race Club for the performance of the undermentioned work, on the above course, viz.:—
The erection of Grand Stand, and other buildings, on the above-mentioned course, according to plan and specification, to be seen at the Fitzroy Hotel, Windsor. Contractor to supply all material.
Tenders will be received, addressed to the undersigned, up to three o'clock p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant. The Committee not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
JOHN THOS. SMITH,
Secretary H. R. C., Windsor.
N.B.—Information may be obtained on application to Mr. MANSFIELD, Architect, Sydney.

WANTED, TENDERS for Alteration of Shop front. Apply after 9 at 78, South Head Road.

TENDERS are invited for the excavation and masonry of a cellar for Eagle Tavern, South Head Road.

TENDERS wanted for Painting, &c., cottage, at Balmain. Mr. Boake, 330, George-street.

TENDERS required for the Erection of three-roomed House, in Quarry-street, Ultimo. Plan to be seen at 62, Ultimo-street.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

ADELAIDE BREADSTUFFS.
HART and CO.'S .. Superfine Flour, 1871
DUFFIELD and CO.'S Superfine Flour, 1871
Superfine Flour, 1870
Household Flour, 1871
DUNN'S .. .. Superfine, 1871
WARREN'S .. Superfine, 1871.
ADELAIDE WHEAT.
Also,
LAUNCESTON Superfine Flour.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c. Best quality; lowest prices.

NEW PATNA RICE, ex Wimmera, from Calcutta, on SALE by
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

VICTORIAN MUTTON HAMS, flavour equal to York hams. W. H. ARIELL.

NORTH WILTS CHEESE, very prime.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

50 CASES North Wilts CHEESE, price 8d per lb. by the case. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-st.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S PRIZE BISCUITS.— G. Bencraft's Victorian oatmeal, Melbourne moulds; yellow, mottled, toilet and soft soaps; Scotch mixtures, conversation sugar almonds, mixed lollies, jellies, paper bags, tea paper, canary seed, N. W. and Cheshire cheese, Buchan's sarsaparilla. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-st.

SEED OATS, a splendid sample ex City Hobart, cheap. Cape barley. G. LAW, Haymarket, 156, George-st.

NEW LUCERNE SEED. SWAIN and CO., Seedsmen, 710, George-street.

RICE—Java, mill-dressed, 56-lb. bags
Ballam, 1 cwt. bags
Saigon, ditto
and a parcel of broken Rice, cheap.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.
129, Pitt-street.

SARDINES, ¼ Boxes.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

HAMS, now landing in first-rate condition.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

MELBOURNE MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (limited).—The undersigned are prepared to execute orders for Meats, Soups, Vegetables, &c., to any extent, in 2, 4, or 6 lb. tins. J. R. Cattell and Co., agents.

CURRANTS, in barrels, fine fresh fruit; figs in small boxes, Barcelona nuts and shell almonds, ground cassia, caraways, cloves, bleached ginger, hops, sperms.
T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

TAYLOR'S Homoeopathic cocoa and soluble chocolate; Barry's chicory. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO.

MORTON'S red herrings, 1-lb. salmon, 1-lb. fresh herrings, &c. Stutchbury and Co., 183, Pitt-st.

FLOUR on SALE.—Hart's superfine, Country fine, C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, to land ex St. Magnus. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

POTATOES and WHEAT.—Prime sample Tasmanian Potatoes landing ex Don. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

POTATOES.—Prime sample Warrnambool Potatoes, now landing ex Ann. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-st.

NEW ZEALAND OATS (Tartarian), very best quality. PEMELL and CO., oppo. Railway Station.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HENRY JOSEPH HADFIELD, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.—Money coming to you at home. Address MELBOURNE and DALY, Solicitors, Rockhampton.

MR. WILLIAM RUTTER, Surveyor, please CALL at once at 105, York-street. Important business requires your immediate attention.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.
ISABELLA M'CLELLAND, otherwise MOORE, late of Sydney, in Australia, one of the children of WILLIAM MOORE, of Damhead, in the county of Antrim, deceased, or her husband, is requested to apply to John Moore, of 36, Mark-lane, London; John Moore, of Moore View, near Crumlin, in the county of Antrim, Ireland; or to Henry Milford, solicitor, 54, Donegall-street, Belfast, when she or he will hear something to her or his advantage.
Dated this 12th day of January, 1871.
JOHN MOORE, 36, Mark-lane, London.

PAT MAGUIRE, from Killameen, County Leitrim, Ireland, about seven years ago, write to MICHAEL M'DERMOTT, Contractor, Geelong, Victoria, will hear of your brother Charles.

TO ALLAN GRAY.—If this should meet the eyes of the friends of Mr. ANGUS M'INNIS, late of Trunkey Creek, who died at Carcoar on the 21st March last, may obtain all particulars by applying to PHILIP SAUNDERS, Trunkey Creek.

CHILD'S Waterproof CLOAK.—Will Lady please CALL at the Waxworks again, as it is found.

UNAVOIDABLY detained to-night. Sunday afternoon? BOYD.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.— SATURDAY, 15th April.
The Land—Report of the Chief Inspector of Cattle—Meat Preserving—Packing Butter—Rusty Wheat—Production of Sugar
Agriculture and Pastoral—Weather and Crops—Live Stock of the Colony, No. 1, Horses
Veterinary—The Garden—Horticulture
Charge of Murder committed Sixteen Years ago
Disastrous Fires at Mount Gambier
Natural History
Report on the Botany Waterworks
Fire in George and Liverpool streets
Supposed Traces of Leichhardt
Collective Wisdom of New South Wales
A few Remarks on the Railways of New South Wales
The Arrival of the Mail—Telegraphic News to the 19th March
Sporting and the Field—Turf Gossip—Latest Betting—Weights for the Australian Jockey Club Races—Parramatta Athletic Sports—Cricket—Aquatics
Engineering and Manufactures
Parliament—Political Review—Summary of Debates
Arrival of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Armidale
Laying the Foundation of a new Church at Marrickville
Wesleyan—List of Stations of Ministers
Death from Intemperance and Neglect
The Chinese Murder at Kiandra
A Child killed by a Train
Shipping—Commercial—Markets

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.— TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, April 15.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.— Double Number. Price One Shilling.

THREE SUPPLEMENTS! in addition to the usual number of engravings!!

SUPPLEMENT.—LARGE VIEW OF SYDNEY, from above Darling Point, on fine paper.

SUPPLEMENT.—HARBOUR DEFENCES, PORT JACKSON.—Lines of Fire, Torpedo Explosion, &c.

SUPPLEMENT.—Eight pages of Engravings.— Scenes on the Overland Route, by N. Chevalier.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!
Cartoon—BACHELORS OF HEARTS.
A Crinoline Council—Telegrams Extraordinary—To Professor J. Smith—The Sydney University—Tastes do Differ—Bachelors of Hearts—Parliamentary Portraits No. 3—Bilious Essays—Nothing—Squibs—Extract from Diary of a Brave Volunteer—Punch's Moral Lessons—Examination of Female Candidates—Country Intelligence—Touching "Ads"—Seasonable Remonstrance—Ultimatum of the Society of the "Rights of Women"—Parliamentary Bruisers—Remember the Grotto—Caliban Scared—The Filibustering Expedition—The Landing, &c., &c.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., General Steam Printers, &c., 108, Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

READ "BELL'S LIFE" TO-MORROW. ROSS'S LETTER ON THE LATE FIGHT.
Homebush Races, "Nemo," Police Pencillings, &c.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1871.—A few sets open, 42s, posted 47s annum.
W. MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

FOR SALE, FILES of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, from 1860. Apply Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

BOOK OF CHILDREN'S SONGS, with Music, from "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," 1s 6d. J. READING and CO.

NEW and Second-hand BOOKS, in Agriculture, Biography, Architecture, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, History, Mathematics, Medicines, Poetry, Voyages, Travels, and Books rare and various. SKINNER'S, 361, Pitt-street.

THE Largest Stock of THEOLOGICAL BOOKS in Sydney, at SKINNER'S, 361, Pitt-street.

NOTE PAPER and Envelopes, cheapest, at Cooke's, 570, George-street, opp. St. Andrew's Cathedral.

LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, and every description of cheap Account Books, at COOKE'S.

CHILDREN'S Toy Books of every description, from 3d each (coloured), at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

BOOKS and STATIONERY.—Messrs. F. and E. COLE beg to inform their numerous customers that, as their premises are required for the new street, they are SELLING OFF a great portion of their Stock at greatly REDUCED PRICES, previous to REMOVING to more convenient premises.

THE George's Head FORTIFICATIONS.—Stereoscopic VIEWS therefrom. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS in and about Sydney, each 1s; unmounted, 6s per doz. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MACARTHY COTTON GINS.—Just landing ex Doune Castle, a few Macarthy 40-inch knife roller cotton gins, complete.
E. VICKERY, 116, Pitt-street.

TANKS, TANKS, TANKS for SALE (best London make). EDMUND E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

MILNER STEPHEN'S PATENT GOLD MACHINES.

Price of the cradle amalgamators, with crushing rollers, &c.	£75	0	0
Ditto, without the rollers	50	0	0
Portable 6-hammer battery, with amalgamator..	100	0	0
Ditto 12-hammer ditto, ditto	150	0	0

ALFRED and GEORGE STEPHEN.
Manufactory, 58, New Pitt-street.

SHEET COPPER, light gauge, for SALE. F. R. ROBINSON, Brazier, Coppersmith, 486, George-st.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
TESTIMONIAL.
Sydney Infirmary, November 11, 1870.
"I beg to state that I have, with the permission of the HONORARY PHYSICIANS, given your SCHNAPPS to several patients in our wards. I have no hesitation in stating that I consider your SCHNAPPS A MOST EXCELLENT STIMULANT AND DIURETIC, and of great value in cardiac and renal affections, and I believe they will EVENTUALLY SUPERSEDE ALL OTHER SPIRITS in the treatment of the above complaints.
"LITTON FORBES, Resident Physician."
On SALE by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Publicans.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

CEMENT.—White, Brother's brand
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

HOPS.—1870, mixed Kents, just landed
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

ALES.—Younger's, Bass's, Morice Cox and Co.'s, &c., &c., in prime order. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

STOUT.—Several leading brands, very superior.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

GENEVA, 2 30-32 to 4 gallon cases, low strengths.
J. R. CATTELL and CO.

WHITING, in 3-cwt. casks. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, April 13.

The President took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. DOCKER laid on the table of the House certain papers relating to the port of Newcastle.

MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY'S BILL.

Mr. WEEKES, pursuant to notice, moved,—"1. That the Sydney Meat Preserving Company's Incorporation Bill be referred for consideration and report to a select committee. 2. That such committee consist of the following members, viz.:—Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Moore, Mr. Russell, Mr. Lord, and the mover."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The House adjourned at twenty-six minutes to 5 until Wednesday next, at 4 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

PETITION PRINTED.

Mr. KING moved,—"That the petition presented by him on 12th April, from Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, relative to the proposed duty on bar, rod, sheet, and other iron, be printed."

The motion was agreed to.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

Mr. LORD moved,—"That the Customs Duties Bill be read a third time.

Mr. SAMUEL said he understood that the Government were prepared to recommit this bill. [Sir JAMES MARTIN: No.] There was one provision of the bill which he thought required alteration, that was the provision containing the declaration. He thought that no person ought to be asked to affirm the value of goods at the port of exportation. It was impossible that any person could do so.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: How do they manage in Victoria?

Mr. SAMUEL: He believed that such was the law in Victoria, but that did not make it right. The words "to the best of my knowledge and belief" should be put in. The provision permitting an appeal to the Treasurer ought he thought to be omitted. The Treasurer would have so much to do that he would have to move his offices to the Custom House.

Mr. FARNELL did not think that anything would be gained by recommitting this bill; the Government ought to withdraw it altogether, especially when it was calculated to give us only £12,709 more revenue than we now received under the present law. The Government proposed in the tariff which they submitted to that House to raise £146,209 additional taxation in order to make the income of 1871 equal to the expenditure. By the Treasurer's own showing £133,500 of that amount had been knocked off, leaving £12,709 as the remaining part of the propositions of the Government. He should have to trouble the House with a few figures in order to make himself understood. The total charges on the year 1870 were £2,164,887, less the deficiency for 1869 and the short-dated debentures of 1870, which amounted to £314,452. The revenue for 1870 was £2,082,497, leaving a deficiency, as compared with the expenditure, of £82,390. The expenditure of 1871 is estimated at £2,228,706, independent of any supplementary estimate. There was therefore a difference between the revenue of 1870 and the expenditure of 1871 of £146,209. Thus it was clear that in order to meet the expenditure of 1871 we required £146,209 more revenue than was received last year. He now came to the tariff proposed by the present Government. The House rejected part of that tariff, reducing the amount expected to be received from it by £133,500. The amount of duties to be received by this tariff was £12,709 more than was received under the tariff of last year. Those were facts of the Treasurer's own showing. He admitted that the Treasurer made a second statement; but he thought that second statement contradicted the former statement and the propositions of the Government. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him to have been a new idea altogether; because on the second occasion the Treasurer told the House that the Collector of Customs estimated the revenue under the proposed new tariff at £996,000. Why did not the Treasurer tell us that when he made his first statement? He (Mr. Farnell) denied that the Government would have received that amount of revenue. In the Ways and Means, it was stated that the Government expected £940,000 from the Custom-house, and £60,000 from the Border Customs duties, making in all £1,000,000. In his second statement the Treasurer made the amount £1,055,000—that was £996,000 from the Custom-house, and £60,000 from Border Customs. That showed that the Government in the first instance asked for £56,000 more revenue than they required. The hon. Treasurer must have been aware of how the case stood when he made his first statement, as he was when he made his second statement. But the statement was evidently put forward to pacify hon. members as to the financial position of the Government. But the Treasurer's mere assertions that he would get £55,000 additional from Stamp duties, and additional revenue from other sources, would not make the income equal the expenditure. Suppose the Stamp Bill to be thrown out; he supposed the Treasurer would again come forward and say that he should still be able to make both ends meet. Notwithstanding that the House reduced the revenue expected from the new tariff by £133,500, the Treasurer said that he should have ample revenue to pay his way. He contended that the statement made by the Treasurer in the first instance was the most correct of the two. If every thing occurred just as the Treasurer had anticipated, instead of having a surplus of £18,000 at the end of the year, there would be a deficit of £114,901. The estimated income for 1871 had been reduced by the amount of £133,500, which reduced the income for that year to £2,113,805; the estimated expenditure for 1871 is £2,228,706; deducting the reduced income from that expenditure left a deficit of £114,901. The Treasurer said that he had had to pay away a great deal of money since he took office, and mentioned something about Mr. Higgins. Mr. Higgins was paid out of loan money, not out of current revenue; therefore the hon. gentleman had no occasion to make such a statement. When the Government found that £133,500 had been knocked off their tariff, they ought to have come down with some fresh proposition to make up for the loss. But instead of that the Treasurer tried to show that, notwithstanding the loss of £133,500, he still had sufficient revenue. That showed clearly that the Government had been asking for too much. But in truth, he did not believe the Government did ask for too much. He thought they were in a worse position than they were two years ago, and indeed much worse, because after two years' battling for the repeal of the ad valorem duties, and during which period an appeal was made to the country on that very question, and knowing that a large majority of the House were returned for the purpose of abolishing the ad valorem duties, there had been an attempt to double them. And he might say that the present Government were not pledged to the abolition of the duties, but several members of it in their private capacity were pledged. As a Government they would not support the abolition of the duties, but still that did not justify hon. members pledged to their abolition voting against the abolition of the ad valorem duties. He had heard some very curious statements about our position, but they were merely statements and not facts, and it would be found when the time came that they were not facts. They had certain propositions made to them for the purpose of obtaining an amount of revenue to meet the deficit, but what had become of that proposition. Now by the present financial statement they had a proposition to pay off the deficit to the amount of £657,652. The Treasurer promised to pay off the deficit and Treasury Bills in a period of three years out of the surplus revenue, but what had become of that proposition? When they had a deficit of £114,900 at the end of 1871 he did not see how they would be able to clear off the deficit, £657,652, in three years. He thought they ought to have some information upon those matters. He did not suppose, even if the bill were passed, that the financial matters of the session would be settled, for of course the Stamp Duties Act would have to be passed; and if he understood the feelings of the House some months ago, they were against the Act. The Opposition which then existed were also against it. If hon. members carried out their intentions there would be no Stamp Act, and they would lose the revenue from that source; and if that were the case, it would necessitate the Government bringing down some other measure. He thought that was a question which should be answered before they were asked to assent to the present bill. The bill contained very little merit, and one clause especially alluded to by the hon. member for Newcastle tended to make a person swear to a thing of which he had no knowledge whatever. He thought the Government ought to consent to the recommittal of the bill for the purpose of altering that particular clause, and anything else that might be objectionable. The Government ought to give an answer at once to some of the objections he had made as to how they intended to provide for the deficit—[Mr. BUCHANAN: Hear, hear,]—seeing that from their own statement the Government had £20,000 deficiency. How then did they intend to deal with the proposition put before the committee in reference to the liquidation of the deficit debt, which the Treasurer stated was to be met out of the surplus revenue? As to the Treasury bills, of course they would have to be renewed for a year; and he was astonished that the Government, knowing that the bills fell due on the 30th April of the present year had not brought in a bill before now for the purpose of raising the amount.

Mr. LORD: There is a bill before the House.

Mr. FARNELL: There is no bill before the House for the purpose of raising £300,000 worth of Treasury bills. If it was before the House it ought to have been laid on the table of the House a month ago, and passed into law for the purpose of enabling the Government to make the best bargain with the money-lender. The Government were bound to meet this on the 30th April, for he did not suppose they had sufficient money to pay it off while they were dealing with the money-lenders.

Mr. LORD: The bill was introduced on the 4th April.

Mr. FARNELL: Well, it ought to have been passed into law before then, and it would have given the hon. gentleman time to look about him, and make arrangements for obtaining this money.

Mr. LORD: I have made arrangements before to take them up.

Mr. FARNELL said the Treasury Bills would have to be renewed for a year, and then what became of the proposition of the Government about renewing the bills for three years, and liquidating them out of the current revenue. The Government ought to tell them what they intended to do in that respect. There was another matter upon which the Government had not given the House any information whatever. He understood the Hon. Treasurer to say that he had made arrangements for the Treasury Bills; but had he called for tenders? Surely he would not enter into negotiations for these Treasury Bills without inviting tenders.

Mr. LORD: No; some arrangements have been made.

Mr. FARNELL said the hon. gentleman could not make arrangements. The custom was to get Parliamentary sanction, and then call for tenders.

Mr. LORD: The hon. member must know that it must be paid.

Mr. FARNELL was perfectly aware of that, but the hon. gentleman ought to have made arrangements with the brokers. He felt it his duty to call attention to another matter. The hon. gentleman stated that with the annual revenue up to the present time he would pay his way. There was a large amount of money due in England for certain works, and he thought they ought to know out of what fund these sums of money had been paid. If they could not get an account eight or nine months after the thing took place it showed there was something wrong, either in the Agent-Generalship or in the transaction of the business. What was this sum of £948,000 raised at home being used for? Of course a portion of the £450,000 was being used for the harbour, and there was a certain amount on account of the tailings loan amounting to £140,000 properly belonging to harbour defences; but what had become of the remainder? The bill was about the worst of all the measures introduced to the House. They had been discussing it for the last three months, while the financial position of the country had been in a state of agitation for two years—[Mr. SAMUEL: Hear, hear]—and the only result was an increase in the finances of £12,000, while the Government had fallen back upon nearly the same position as the late Treasurer. [Mr. SAMUEL: Hear, hear.] They had not succeeded in paying off the deficit debt or the short-dated debentures out of the current revenue. [Mr. SAMUEL: Hear, hear.] The Government proposed to clear off £100,000 during the present year, but he thought he had shown that it would not be paid off during the present year. [Mr. SAMUEL: Hear, hear.] As to the retrenchment of the Government, he denied that there had been a saving of £44,000 on the salaries, and salaries alone, for he was prepared to show that it was not more than £21,000. The Government came forward with a policy to impose a duty upon wheat and flour, and also to double the ad valorem duties, but they had been defeated. They had not set the finances right, because they had only got an increase of £12,000 instead of £146,000. There was nothing degrading in a Government coming down with as many financial propositions as were necessary to set the finances right, and we had had a pledge from this Government that they would set the finances right. [Attention called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] It was a pity that a quorum could not be kept together. He was speaking for hon. members' edification. [Attention called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] If the majority of hon. members took their cue from certain individuals and voted as those individuals thought proper, he was content; but he thought it would be better if hon. member would listen to what others had to say, and if what they said was not correct or logical, still hon. members would have some additional information. We could never have perfect legislation carried on in this way. So far as this Customs Bill was concerned, it was a disgrace to the Legislature to pass it in its present shape, and when it could only secure to the country an additional revenue of £12,000. It was all very well to say that this bill would punish rogues, but it would affect honest men also. The whole policy of the Government would only bring in £12,000 additional revenue, and was it worth while to pass a bill of this kind in order to secure such a small advantage?

Mr. W. FORSTER should not be deterred by a possible charge of obstruction, or by the uselessness of opposing the bill, or by the indifference of the House to take part in the discussion, from giving his opinion on the measure at this stage. It might be said that this question had been fully discussed, but he denied that it had been fully or properly discussed. All the discussions in committee were discussions of particular items, and were founded on an assumption that the course taken by the Government was correct, and the tariff so far as it went unexceptionable. We had taken it for granted without any reason that the tariff in its general features was not open to much objection, and that all we had to do was to make legislation in regard to certain items more consistent. He took exception to this measure on general grounds. He took exception to it throughout as involving such an interference with the trade of the country as was likely to be injurious. If he were to characterise it as protection he should be informed that he was talking about something he did not understand, and that there was no such thing as protection in the measure. It appeared to him that this tariff interfered with trade in a very important degree. [Attention called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] There were several ways in which Customs duties interfered with the trade of the country. Take, for example, the duty on tea. The consumption of tea was slightly affected by the duty; the price was raised, but beyond that the tax did not affect trade; but, on the other hand, a duty on clothes and articles of dress which could be manufactured here would affect trade, as it would favour one class of manufacturers. We then came to another class where not only was the industry of the country interfered with, but it was interfered with to such an extent as to produce decided injury to trade, and to inflict large injustice on the community generally. Another class went a little further than this—to the extent of extinguishing certain industries altogether; and those hon. gentlemen who were true to their protectionist principles must admire this tariff all the more on that account. It had been asserted that we were bound to vote for this tariff, because a free trade tariff could not be constructed to meet our present exigencies; but he entirely dissented from that view. He had considered the subject sufficient to know that that was possible, combined with a proper system of retrenchment and a proper municipal system. He came to consider the question, how far industry was likely to be affected by this tariff. Take the duty on beer and spirits, which appeared to him to be extravagantly high, and likely to injuriously affect the industry of the country. It was likely that the importation of beer would cease altogether; and the chances were that instead of manufacturing a good wholesome article, as at present, we should have articles vended of a far worse kind. [Attention called to the state of the House, and quorum formed.] In regard to the duty on printing paper, it appeared to him that the Government had laid themselves open to the suspicion of favouring a particular investment of capital in a certain company. That undertaking had not been successful, and if made so by this adventitious aid, could never be said to be properly rooted in this country. The duty placed on starch would prevent its importation altogether. He also objected to the bill because it contained the ad valorem duties; and he dissented from those who thought the duties less objectionable on the ground of the stringent clauses here enacted to enforce them. The more he examined the question the more was he convinced that they were fundamentally vicious. It was a piece of class legislation of the worst kind which compelled a man to divulge his opinion of the value of articles which he imported; and notwithstanding the apparent equity of the system, it was radically unjust. They exposed a man to powerful temptations, and in that way crimes were produced which would otherwise not have an existence. These duties operated against honest men even in a still more injurious way. These men, thus harassed, were put into the witness-box, or, what was equivalent to it, and compelled to make a declaration as to the value of the goods by which they expected to make a profit! That was bad enough; but under the penal clauses they went further, and made them declare that those articles bore a certain value under circumstances of which they could not possibly have any knowledge. Those penal clauses not only exhibited in a very strong and flagrant manner the vice at the bottom of this system of ad valorem duties, but they went to aggravate the evils ad valorem duties inflicted on the trade of the country. He did not find that hon. gentlemen on the other side who represented the mercantile mind denied the evil effects of ad valorem duties. Among them were some pledged against them. They might see something in the plea of necessity to justify them in departing from the pledges they gave, but the fact of their having given those pledges was a proof of their disagreement in regard to the principle of the duties. Yet hon. members who objected to those ad valorem duties were now to be found voting not only for their continuance, but also for their perpetuity. The Government pleaded necessity. It was argued that the whole amount asked for would be needed to meet that necessity. The Government however, had lost about £100,000! What then became of the argument of necessity? How was it to be dealt with? It was evident that the necessity had not been altered. Therefore, how was the necessity to be met? It became a question of serious moment whether it was worth while to introduce these innovations, and in an extraordinary manner dislocate the financial system of the country, for the very small amount of additional revenue which the Treasurer expected to get. Would the Treasurer have introduced this bill, and taken the trouble he did, if he had only expected this poor result of some £40,000 of revenue from it? He thought the suggestion of the hon. member behind him, that the Government should withdraw this bill, was a good one. He thought the Treasurer would have less revenue than he calculated upon receiving; and that was so much more reason why the Government should pause before pushing this bill to further issue. The probability that the bill would give rise to a difficulty with another branch of the Legislature was not altogether problematical. No one could deny that the Upper House had a right to deal with such penal clauses as were attached to this measure. But if the bill was to be considered strictly as a money bill, the other Chamber might be precluded from dealing with the penal clauses contained in it. It appeared to him likely that some difficulty would arise. He could not but think that the anomalous character of the tariff was the result of the anomalous character of the Government that introduced it. It was almost inevitable that a Government consisting of professed free-traders, but headed by an avowed protectionist, should make an extraordinary mess of any tariff measure which it introduced. The Colonial Secretary told the public that he was a free-trader, and yet he voted for this bill. (Hear, hear.) He understood that the Treasurer was a free-trader, and yet he supported this bill. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether the Secretary for Works was a free-trader; he rather thought not. Then there was the Secretary for Lands, whom he always understood advocated free trade. But it was so long ago, and so many changes had come over that hon. member's opinions, that he might now be a protectionist. He had not, however, heard of any avowal of a change of opinion on the part of that hon. gentleman. There were three professed free-traders in the Ministry, and at the head was an out and out protectionist, who had shown the House that he would take every means in his power to introduce protection here. He had now a protectionist tariff of a far worse description than that of Melbourne. But, as he said before, the anomalous character of the tariff sprang from the anomalous character of the Government. And he thought it was worth while to consider what we had gained by a change of Government. We had heard a great deal from the hon. member at the head of the Government about the benefit that was to be conferred upon the country by the change. We had it announced by that hon. gentleman that we had now got a strong Government—one that would not be dictated to. The Government were not above attending to the finances of the country; and the finances, it was said, were to be dealt with without delay. But no other business was to be done. It appeared to him and others who accepted this announcement of the intentions of the Government that a great many questions might fairly be included in finance which the Government did not seem to consider were associated with it. He, with others, thought that the question of extended municipalities, the question of superannuation, and even the question as to the price of land, required to be considered before the finances could be dealt with effectually. But what had been the result? What had we gained by a change of Government? The present Government had not carried its tariff. Quite the reverse. They had carried a number of penal clauses, which formed certainly the most important part of the bill. But the amount of additional tariff that was expected was estimated by some at £12,000, by others at £40,000. Well, this little bit of a tariff had taken about three months to carry by this strong Government, that was not going to be dictated to. He did not object to their being dictated to, and it was a matter of no consequence to him if they broke their word in that respect. But they now found the Government being dictated to, and it was no great fault if they were, if it was good for the country. He fell back upon the retort of the Premier, that it did not matter how the Government was constructed if they did good to the country. (Hear, hear.) But the hon. gentleman had failed in his policy, and his proposition for obtaining revenue. What had they got by the two years' struggling, protesting, fighting, talking against time, and all the rest of it. All they had got was a worse tariff than the late Government had introduced. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman who acted as Treasurer in that Government, who had been taunted with retaining office, had the satisfaction of seeing all the objectionable features of his own tariff repeated and aggravated in the tariff now before them. It was impossible to point out one single instance where it was better. But on the other hand, it had been shown that the bill contained propositions of a far more objectionable kind; but admitting it was no worse, what had they got by the change? The breaking-up of parties, and all they had heard of the sacrifices of private friendship on the part of hon. gentlemen. Was not this a contemptible commentary upon responsible government (cheers), after the struggling and fighting of the hon. member at the head of the Government when he was not in office? It seemed to him that the whole proceeding of that legislature justified the voice of condemnation which had gone out against it, because it appeared that for months past they had been assisting a combination in opposition to constitutional government, and assisting the hon. and learned member in making a strong Government upon some plea that some public benefit was to be derived from it. They had not only been standing still, but had retrograded from the position at which they had arrived under the late Government. These things were disgraceful to the House and to the country, and the country ought to take some steps to mark its condemnation of their proceedings. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. C. BROWN said that it seemed quite clear that no member of the Government would condescend to answer the arguments against the bill (hear, hear); and being satisfied that there was a majority in its favour, he was not so egotistical as to suppose that anything he might say would induce hon. members to alter their determination. Their votes upon the third reading of the bill must be regarded as a protest (hear, hear). Viewing it in that light he should give his vote when called upon, and desired to say a few words to show why he took such a course. He did not think (as some hon. members did) that three months had been wasted because they had succeeded in alienating many objectionable features from the bill. The important nature of the measure, and the damage which he for one believed it was likely to effect upon the commerce of the country, were sufficient justification for opposing the second reading. Let them consider how the bill would adjust the finances of the country as was promised by the Government. If the bill were rejected that afternoon the only revenue the Government would lose would be the sum of £13,000; and for that sum of £13,000 they were asked to pass a measure which treated their merchants as rogues, and required them to prove themselves innocent before they were believed. They were asked to pass a measure which would protect the Melbourne merchants at the expense of our people, and, in point of fact, would give a premium to Melbourne merchants sufficient to enable them to bring their goods into Sydney. That was the price they were asked to pay for this £13,000. He believed that ad valorem duties theoretically were correct; but if anything were wanted to show how incorrect the collection of the duties was it would be the necessity for such a measure as they were now asked to pass. Under the bill now proposed a man, although he might truly believe he had valued his goods at the market price at the place from whence they were exported, two other persons might say they were not valued at a proper price, and he would be morally convicted, and would be bound to pay the increased duty. There was also another anomaly in the bill which, had there been an opportunity for recommittal, he would have pointed out. According to the eighth clause the value of the goods was to be the market value at the place of export with the charges made at the port of shipment, and 10 per cent. added. He was told that 10 per cent. would not pay for exporting out here. It was quite plain that the measure was crude, and the Government themselves did not appear to understand it. It seemed to be composed of clauses taken from the different Acts in force in the colonies and jumbled together. That was the bill we were asked to pass. The committee had altered it considerably for the better, but it still contained many penal clauses which he believed were radically wrong in the collection of duties. [Mr. FORSTER: Hear, hear.] The bill was, in its main features, radically wrong, and notwithstanding that, the only benefit they were to receive from it was the sum of £13,000. He hoped that the other branch of the Legislature would pause before inflicting the bill upon the country. He should give his vote as a protest against the passing of one of the most iniquitous measures ever introduced. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put and carried on the following division:—

Ayes 28.

Sir James Martin	Mr. M. H. Stephen	Mr. Clarke
Mr. Robertson	Cummings	Wearne
Lord	Suttor	Speer
Byrnes	Dight	Piddington
Windeyer	King	Tunks
Wilson	Greville	Lackey
Lucas	Moses	Weaver
R. Forster	Garrett	R. B. Smith }
Hoskins	Driver	J. Stewart } Tellers.
Onslow		

Noes, 13.

Mr. Forster	Mr. Buchanan	Mr. Butler
Neale	Hill	Hart
Alexander	Lloyd	S. C. Brown } Tellers.
Levy	Fitzpatrick	
Leary	Farnell	

The bill was then read a third time, and an order was made for its transmission to the Legislative Council.

Paired off.—For, Mr. James Campbell; against, Mr. Church.

Mr. FITZPATRICK moved as an amendment that the bill be entitled a bill to transfer the trade of Sydney to the port of Melbourne.

The motion was not seconded, and the original title was adopted. The bill was transmitted to the Legislative Council with the usual message.

PETITION OF MRS. ELIZA COLWELL.

Mr. SPEAKER said the petition presented on the previous day by the hon. member for East Macquarie did not seem to be genuine. Another petition had been in a former session presented from Mrs. Colwell, and it was evident that the two petitions had not been signed by the same person.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that Mrs. Colwell waited upon him, and requested him to present the petition. He saw that it was not signed, and asked the lady to sign it, but she said she was nearly blind, and asked him to sign it for her. He (Mr. Buchanan) had therefore signed the petition with the lady's request and by her direction.

Mr. SPEAKER said the petition could not be received. One person could not sign the petition for another person. If the petition were signed by several persons it would not matter if one signature were not genuine, but in this case the petition was only signed by one person, who now seemed to be not the petitioner. The Standing Order said that petitions must be signed by the petitioners themselves with their names or marks.

MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES BILL.

Resumption of the adjourned debate on Mr. Robertson's motion that the bill be now read a second time.

Mr. SAMUEL said that if any argument were required against this bill, he thought it was conveyed in a few words of the Colonial Secretary that evening. On being told that he had said little in support of the measure, the Colonial Secretary said that his reason for not saying much on this bill was "the less said about it the better." He thought so too. He dissented from those who thought we should not defend ourselves in the best possible way, and the scheme of defence now being carried out had been recommended by a commission appointed by the late Government. (Hear, hear.) The scheme carried out by the present Government had been initiated by the late Government. [Sir JAMES MARTIN: Almost.] The question now before us was, were we to organise a permanent force under such an Act as this or not? It seemed to him the bill should not have been brought in until the Parliament had been asked to vote supplies for the men. He believed the bill to be wholly unnecessary. He believed a small body of men would be required to watch the fortifications, but he denied that we should require a bill of this kind to regulate the force. It was said that this force was to be the nucleus of an army. Three hundred men to be the nucleus of an army! It was absurd, and it was absurd that the Premier should assume the position of generalissimo of the forces. The whole thing was a perfect farce. We were carrying out the fortifications under no competent authority, and such works should not be carried out until we knew that they would be efficient. It was the opinion of good military authorities that the fortifications should not be at a great elevation, but should be nearly on a level with the water. [Mr. WINDEYER: Quite the reverse.] It might be so, but he had heard from competent authorities that three batteries were at too great elevation. We should have some one to guide us in these matters; moreover our men must be properly officered. He did not wish to detract from the Volunteers; but no one would say that they had had much experience, and before this force could be of use we must have officers able to command them. We were now asked to enlist a body of men in this country and these men were to serve at a low rate of pay—a little in excess of what was paid the Imperial troops—and round these men our Volunteers were expected to rally. The Volunteers would never rally round such a force as this. They would never be inclined to follow it. They were jealous of giving precedence even to the Imperial troops. If this question of precedence were taken in a case like that, what would be the state of matters when we had a regular force of our own taken from the refuse of the labour of the country? The Premier told us that it was necessary that we should show England that we were able to defend ourselves; but he did not see that we were called upon to show anything of the kind. If we became involved in war through our connection with the mother country, it was the duty of England to give us all the assistance in her power. At the same time he admitted that it was our duty to take such action as might be necessary to defend ourselves. When the time of danger arrived the British Government could and would help us. We had never yet impressed on the Imperial Government the necessity of granting such a force as we require. If we had represented that we required a force of 300 men, there was no doubt that the Imperial Government would have given it. The following despatch would show the disposition of the Home authorities in regard to this question:—"The Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor the Earl of Belmore. Downing-street, 19th May, 1870. My Lord,—With reference to your despatch, No. 12, of 27th January, and to the correspondence which has passed on the question of the retention of Imperial troops in the Australian colonies, I transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter from the War Office, with one from the Horse Guards, respecting the return of the 2nd battalion of the 18th Regiment. Although her Majesty's Government readily acknowledge the reciprocal duty of defending every portion of the empire, and that a colony which pays for the presence of troops during peace may fairly expect that they should not be removed during war except under the strongest necessity, yet the exigencies of a state of war are so unexpected, and the necessity for entire freedom of action so great, that it would not be possible for them to give a pledge to that effect. But, independently of that consideration, they observe that the Governments of Victoria and Queensland decline British troops, that Tasmania has not accepted them, and could not be expected to take any large number, that South Australia only desires a single company, and New South Wales only four companies. Australia therefore will not be prepared to receive anything like a regiment of infantry, which is the smallest number that can be sent there consistently with the requirements of discipline. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has repeatedly expressed his opinion that artillery cannot be permanently left in a colony without infantry. The removal of the 2/18th will therefore necessitate that of the artillery. The troops may be withdrawn at the end of July or in the course of August. But if before their departure your Ministers can make arrangements with the commanding officer for the retention, at the expense of the colony, of any commissioned or non-commissioned officers or privates whose services they may desire to retain for purposes of instruction, military example, or otherwise, her Majesty's Government will offer no objection. I have, &c., Granville." The Government of which he was a member applied for the artillery to be retained here, but that application was made too late, ships having been chartered for their conveyance to England. We lost that chance; but it did not follow that the application, if now received, would not be successful. There was great difficulty in recruiting in England at the present time: but their difficulty would be as nothing to that which would arise in our case by the employment, at high rates of pay, of the loafing population of the community. A force of this kind would attract only the worst and most useless men. He admitted that we must have a number of men to take care of the guns in time of peace; but that could be done without a bill of this kind. We had the Naval Brigade, who were as fine a body of men as any in existence, and some of them would be found willing to take this duty at stated periods for an advanced rate of pay. This was a very efficient force, and the men were good artillery men. Or this duty might be done by constabulary. The country was not now in a position to keep up a large military force. Already we were by land orders, and otherwise, paying £150,000 in five years, and it seemed likely that the system of land orders would be continued even after a Volunteer had served for that period. We were now paying £30,000 a year, and if we passed this bill that amount would be brought up to £60,000. We had payed the Imperial Government at the rate of £70 a-year per man for the troops stationed here, but there was no doubt they cost the Government £100. We certainly could not expect to get soldiers for less. Was there anything to lead us to suppose that we were in any danger of attack at the present time? We might well rely on our Volunteers until some greater emergency arose for manning these fortifications by a permanent force. Volunteers had a stake in the country, for they would be fighting to defend their families and homes; but we could expect nothing better of these hireling soldiers, composed of the loafers of the land, than that they would run away at the first approach of an enemy. Nor did we require military to keep order, for a few mounted policemen would be quite enough to put down a riot if such a thing were to occur. A few months ago the Premier condemned fortifications as wholly unnecessary, and blamed him for raising the money which, however, he now expended. In the *Herald* of the 25th August last he found that the Premier was reported to have said: "There is another statement that £30,000 of this sum is required for purposes of defence and other sums for public works. Everybody knew that the scheme of defence was not under consideration at the present time, and no project was before the country for building fortifications. The Act was passed as far back as fifteen years ago, and nothing had been done during that period with reference to this question, and now, after fifteen years, when the vote may be justly regarded as written off, they had the Government proposing to carry out a scheme of fortifications to enable them to meet their engagements for the year." Now the Premier came down and said that he was spending money under Parliamentary authority; and was now carrying out the very thing which in the late Government he condemned. He asked whether this was not conduct which ought to condemn any man and any Government? Whatever course the late Government might have taken, they would never have expended the Government money extravagantly in refreshments at picnics. They had reason to believe that the frequent trips to the fortifications were not carried on without considerable cost to the Government and to the Treasury. That the expenditure on the fortifications was justified by the vote there was but little doubt; but that was not the question. The question was whether the hon. and learned member himself did not condemn this very expenditure and move a vote of censure on the Government of which he (Mr. Samuel) was a member, in relation thereto?

Mr. PIDDINGTON: He is wiser now than he was then.

Mr. SAMUEL: He might have become wiser because it was convenient to be wise when it suited his purpose. It was said that the Volunteers were not subject to control in time of peace; but it would be far better to make them so than to pass a measure of this kind. It seemed to him that the hon. and learned member, when he spoke of nations like Russia and the United States, was rather arguing against his own view. He thought the hon. and learned member was carried away by his military enthusiasm and his desire to take charge of a large army. He (Mr. Samuel) was certain that if this expenditure were sanctioned it would shortly grow into very large proportions. Hon. members had been told that the whole expenditure up to the present time was £16,000. That might be the actual amount of money paid. But the Government of which he (Mr. Samuel) was a member, sent for six heavy guns which would cost about £20,000. It was said, too, that works were in progress which would cost about £16,000. He had further heard it reported that the Government had sent home for ten mitrailleuses, perhaps if it were not so it would be denied.

Mr. LORD: I am not aware of it.

Mr. SAMUEL: An order of that kind could hardly go home without the hon. member's knowledge.

Mr. BUTLER: It might.

Mr. SAMUEL said he had been told that the Government had sent home for those guns.

Mr. LORD said it was not so.

Mr. SAMUEL said he thought this bill was one which ought not to pass. We might as well watch the course of events a little further until some person could be found competent to direct the military operations of the country. Feeling that the bill was altogether premature, he would move that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. W. FORSTER said the hon. the Premier dealt with the bill fairly enough, but he did not think his conclusions were fairly deducible from the arguments he used. Nor could he see how any parallel could be drawn between this country and Prussia and Canada. He did not agree with the arguments of the hon. and gallant member for Camden. If they said with Wordsworth, that "Carnage is God's daughter," he would rather rely on a militia and Volunteers than on such a force as that which would be raised under this bill. He did not go the length with the hon. member for Kiama in desiring that we should submit to invasion. But he went a great way with him in disbelieving the probability of an invasion of this country. Whatever the hon. member at the head of the Government might do with regard to fortifying this harbour, it would not be rendered impregnable. Nor could it be proved with mathematical certainty that we should never be invaded. The enormous probability of an invasion of this colony was a strong argument for not spending a large amount of money. The probability of invasion was so remote that he was inclined to think that it would be better to get some British insurance company to insure us against loss by invasion than involve the colony in a vast expenditure. It would not be expected that a large armament would be fitted up to attack us and if any large preparation for invading this colony was made by any nation, it was pretty certain that the British Government would hear about it. And he believed that the British Government would do what was necessary and right to protect us. Then, again, if an invading force were to come here, it might run into a trap. It was not a very safe enterprise for a foreign force to enter a harbour like this, unless it be an enormous force. A small force would run great risk of being caught in the harbour. And such a risk would not be run without very strong motives. They might be caught whilst going out with their plunder. He did not think it would be worth the while of any country to invade us. Distance and other things rendered the chance of invasion so extremely improbable that we were not justified in expending any large amount of money on fortifications. He thought the House had been treated with great contempt and contumely by the Government in regard to the fortifications. And he hoped that at some future time the Government would be called to account for it. He altogether objected to allow the existence of the fortifications to be used as an argument in favour of this bill, until he saw that these fortifications were necessary. He thought it was doubtful whether the Government had authority for the expenditure they had incurred in regard to those fortifications. But even let it be granted that they had such authority, he thought it could not be denied, from the Treasurer's own showing, that the Government had spent twice the amount of money that the Acts of Parliament authorised them to spend. We were told that Parliament would be consulted when the Estimates were laid before it. But Parliament was, through the acts of the Government, involved in the expenditure of £70,000 or £80,000, one half of which only had been authorised. By the course which the Government was taking, Parliament was committed, almost against its will, to an expenditure which ought not to have been incurred until it had been consulted. [Attention called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] We were now asked to pass this bill because the Government had expended money without consulting Parliament. So far as he was concerned, he refused to consider this bill as being rendered necessary by the fortifications, until he saw that those fortifications were necessary. But it might be said that we must have some fortifications. Well, we might have a regular army; or we might have a militia, which he thought would be far better than a regular force. But he considered that our Volunteer Force was all that was required. There was no necessity for going out of our way to create a new force, until we found that the Volunteers would not answer their purpose. He believed they would answer their purpose in every respect. The main argument against this bill was the danger of unlimited expenditure. He saw no end to the money that might be spent upon fortifications, particularly if we allowed the hon. and learned gentleman at the head of the Government to have his own way. The hon. gentleman had a sort of mania for military expenditure. He regarded the introduction of this measure as premature.

Mr. HOSKINS said he had hoped that this measure would not have been discussed in a party spirit. (Hear, hear.) But he was reluctantly compelled to come to the conclusion that this had been made a party question. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Orange not only made a strict party speech, but also concluded his speech by moving a party vote. (Hear, hear.) He had always been in favour of having some efficient means of defending this harbour and city from the attack of any armed squadron or marauding vessel. Whatever Government might have submitted a proposition for defending the city, he should have given them his support. When the news of the war between France and Prussia was received in this colony, he called Mr. Cowper's attention to the insecure position of the people of this city, from the defenceless state of the harbour. And Mr. Cowper said it was the intention of the late Government to appoint a defence commission to examine the harbour and find out the most favourable points for fortifications. The Commission was appointed by the late Government; it had reported the result of its labours, and its recommendations had been carried out by the present Government. [Mr. BUTLER: How do we know that?] He believed the Premier stated so. Well, these things ought to have been sufficient to have prevented this question being considered as a party question. The present Government had merely carried out the recommendations of the Commission appointed by the late Government. [Sir JAMES MARTIN: The late Government would have done the same.] If they had not done so, considering the disturbed state of Europe, the late Government would have been highly culpable if they had neglected to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. He supposed the conduct of the Government in commencing the erection of the batteries would be the subject of a vote of censure. [Mr. BUCHANAN: Hear, hear.] He thought that any Government, if Parliament was not sitting, and the circumstances of the country were such as to warrant it, would have deserved censure if they had not taken means to defend the colony, and ought to be ousted from their position at once. (Hear, hear.) The Government had brought in a bill which had been taken exception to by various speakers on different grounds. He must say that the bill was of too pretentious a character. If the bill was simply to affirm the necessity of having a number of persons enrolled for the defence of the colony, it would have been much better. He believed hon. members who had opposed the bill had done so principally on account of its pretentious character. There was also an objection to the enrolment of a permanent force in the colony, and while he regretted that the Imperial troops had been withdrawn, they could not be got back, and therefore it was necessary to devise some means for protecting themselves. The late Government made the mistake of allowing the Imperial Artillery to be withdrawn. They had Volunteers in the colony, but they only gave their services, and were not engaged permanently. [Sir JAMES MARTIN: Hear, hear.] They lived in various parts of the city, and, in the event of invasion, the Government could not secure the services of the Volunteer Force; and even if they were summoned, they would not be ready under twenty-four hours. Now if this force was not available, what force would they have? Too much had been said about bringing into existence a standing army by consenting to the bill. They only asked for a force to man the guns when they were placed in position. To say that the bill contemplated the raising of a standing army was placing an interpretation upon the measure and upon the speech of the hon. the Premier which was unwarranted. (Hear, hear.) He took issue with those hon. members who were apprehensive that the liberties of the people of the country would be in jeopardy by the enrolment of a standing army. There was no country in Europe which had preserved its liberties unless it was protected by a standing army. He referred hon. members to Switzerland in support of this view, where every adult male was compelled to be enrolled in the militia force, and to render two or three years active service. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK: That is not a necessary force.

Mr. BUTLER: It is not a standing army.

Mr. HOSKINS said no men were subject to garrison drill and military duty at the arsenals. Hon. members seemed to think that a force might be considered a mercenary force because they received some pay.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: If it is a permanent force.

Mr. HOSKINS: They were always paid for their services while they were engaged. (Hear, hear.) After referring to the Prussian system, he pointed out that in America, although they strongly objected to a standing army, they maintained an army with which to guard the fortresses, arsenals, dockyards, and to protect the settlers on the frontiers. And this could not be done except by a standing army. The great superiority of trained soldiers over volunteers was exhibited in the Civil war in America, at the battle of Bull's Run, where the Northern Volunteers were beaten by the Southern standing army, and, to use an American phrase, "skedaddled." A militia force had been recommended, and the question arose whether hon. members would prefer to see such a force established there, where every male adult would be held liable to service, no matter what his position or wealth might be. Would it be desirable to establish such a system as that in a country like New South Wales where labour was valuable in a colonising point of view? Or would it be better to organise a small force which would be capable of instructing the Volunteer Force, and which would not put the country to expense, and the people to inconvenience, by compelling them to join a militia? Now, considering we had a Volunteer Force whose public spirit and loyalty was much to be commended, it was better to give our consent to the enrolment of a small force of men who should be paid as well as the police, and who should be persons of good character. He could not see how any person could object to the enrolment of a small force of artillery. The working classes would be the people who would suffer most if the country were invaded. The means of employing labour would be taken away, and the working classes could no longer find employment. The hon. member for Kiama had said the best way to meet an enemy was to give them what they wanted. [Mr. STEWART: Where is the enemy?] The citizens of Paris might have asked that nine months ago. The Duke of Wellington had said that forewarned was forearmed, and that it was the duty of a country to guard itself against invasion. The principle that "might made right" now prevailed in Europe. Mr. William Forster had said that if a foreign Power came here they would not find anything worth coming for. They would take all the money out of the banks—take away the means of employing labour. Governments were not now restrained by the force of public opinion. Prussia was not restrained by force of public opinion from attacking Denmark. France was not restrained by the force of public opinion from taking Piedmont and Savoy. By taking this country a foreign nation would gain the prestige of taking possession of a country settled by three-and-a-quarter millions of people of European origin; not only so, but they would open new fields for the emigration of their own people, and they would be enabled to establish as a law a tariff that would suit their manufacturers, and would be adverse to the interests of English manufacturers. He pointed to the danger to be anticipated from New Caledonia. There were 2000 soldiers and four ships of war at New Caledonia, and the Zouaves would have arms placed in their hands in the event of a war breaking out, and would plunder these rich cities of Australia. [Mr. HILL: One Englishman can lick six Frenchmen.] We could not tell what the involvements of France might yet be, and he thought there was a very faint probability of peace in Europe. Whether or not we should make preparations for the defence of the city. It had been said that we could depend on the British fleet. No doubt the Imperial Government had been kind, but they would be unable to have a large number of ships of war stationed on this coast. We must find some other means of defence. In Victoria they had a permanent force enrolled, and they had sent to Europe for an iron gun-boat, which would be the best defence their harbour could have. He believed movable defences were the best. It had been said that this country was not likely to be attacked. He had lived for two years in New Orleans, and the people there, though cautioned by the United States Government against attacking other communities, fitted out large expeditions and invaded the island of Cuba. Might it not be possible for the people of San Francisco to fit out expeditions, invade this place, and levy black mail, if we had no means of defending ourselves. Moreover, if we had no men to man our batteries, an invading force could turn the guns upon the city and lay it in ashes. The city should not be left defenceless, and we could not expect the overtaxed people of England to pay the cost of defending us. He believed if we refused to provide for our defences the credit of the country would be impaired. While he was in favour of having an organised force, he thought that it should be a small one. He would be prepared to make the bill similar to the Mutiny Act, by definitely stating the number of men to be employed. It would, however, be seen that the Parliament was the authority which decided the numbers to be employed, because it had the sole power of voting the supplies. He should give his vote for the second reading of the bill. We could not get artillerymen from Europe, and he thought that the force would be valuable for purposes of instruction.

Mr. S. C. BROWN quite agreed that this was not, and ought not to be, regarded as a party question; but the Government by their tactics had done all that they could to make it one. Although the bill only provided for the discipline of a force to be afterwards sanctioned by the House, if the Premier got this bill he would not give us much time to consider as to the number of the men we were to have in it. The Premier had treated the House almost with contempt in this matter of the fortifications, for although the batteries might be perfectly in accordance with the report of the Defence Commission, that report had never been laid upon the table of the House, nor, indeed, had the House been informed of its purport. So far as he was capable of forming an opinion, he believed the scheme of defence to be a good one, and that the Attorney-General had done all that he considered might be necessary for the proper defence of the harbour so far as the placing of the batteries was concerned. He quite admitted that it was our duty to defend the country, but he failed to see how this colony, a mere dependency of the British Empire, could be compared to States like Prussia and America. It was our duty to employ some persons to take charge of these batteries, but the force which we should be likely to raise here would not be the force that we required, that we could depend upon, or that would set an example to our Volunteers in any one respect. Supposing we had 100 of such men, they would not be animated by an *esprit de corps*, for there would be no chance of promotion, nor would they be inspired by that ardent patriotism which pervaded the Volunteers. They would be mere servants whose duty it would be to clean the guns in times of peace, and they would be perfectly useless in war. It would be far better for us, even if we paid more, to get a company of English Artillerymen to be paid, clothed, housed, and supported from colonial funds. The feeling of English statesmen in reference to the colonies had undergone a change, and there was no reason to suppose that our application if properly represented would not be acceded to. At any rate the advantages of such a force were so clearly apparent, that it was our obvious duty in the first instance to apply to the Imperial authorities for the number of men we wanted. If that failed, there would still be time enough to bring in such a bill as this, for there was now no prospect of England being engaged in war with Russia or America, or of further European complications. The expense of this force would not be limited to £20,000, for the cost of barracks and other things would probably swell it up to £50,000 or £100,000. We had the guns in position, and we had an efficient body of naval brigade to use them, and Volunteers as supports, and he thought we had nothing to fear. We were part of the British Empire, which was able to avenge any insult to which we might be subjected; and in the mean time we should do well to make application to the Imperial Government for a battery of artillery. If the second reading of this bill were carried, he would be no party to any factious opposition to it. He thought hon. members would have done their duty by expressing their opinions and voting on the matter. It was from no party motive, but because he did not believe the object contemplated could be carried out in this colony by such a bill, that he would give his vote against the second reading.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he did not believe the supporters of this measure understood its nature. He did not think many of them had condescended to read it. They talked about manning the batteries, as though that was the only object of the bill. This bill adopted the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War. It provided for all the paraphernalia and accompaniments of a standing army! He (Mr. Buchanan) was in favour of the forts being manned, but he was not such a born lunatic as to support a bill like this. He then replied to the speech of the Premier, which he characterised as "drivel," full of statements not well founded, and which had been well answered by the hon. and learned member for Argyle. The Prussian system had been referred to. Prussia was a nation of soldiers. The Prussians were invariably spoken of as citizen soldiers; and they were actuated by home influences, which, no doubt, accounted for the large amount of humanity they had shown during the late war compared with the acts generally committed by purely military organisations in time of war. The hon. and learned member at the head of the Government was entirely wrong in his idea with regard to the Prussian army. Our Volunteer force was a near approach to the Prussian army. He desired to see in this colony a civilian army—an army inspired by some higher motives than the receipt of 1s. 9d. a day. Here was a country where labour was richly rewarded. What sort of men, therefore, did hon. members think would join the ranks of Government and sell themselves to flagellation for 1s. 9d. a day? The thing was preposterous. Where should we get a single man to join the ranks? The presence of such men would be an insult to the labour of this country. Labour would be degraded by their presence in the country. The question was the inauguration of a standing army, not the organization of a force to man the batteries. It was a delusion to suppose that this measure was for the purpose of raising a force to man the batteries. It was high time Parliament was awakened to a sense of what it was doing. He defied any one to look over this bill, and consider the circumstances of the country, and consider that England was willing to defend us, and to say that such a force as was proposed to be raised here was necessary. By the last news we received from England, we learnt that England had sent 600 men for the Australian station. If we were to make it known at home that we had spent £40,000 or £50,000 upon the construction of forts, and were to request the Home Government to send us a company of Artillery to man those forts, he believed that such a demand would be complied with. It would be easy for us to pay a number of the men from the Naval Brigade to man our batteries until we received men from England. But he scarcely imagined that the House would consent to the proposition of the Government. He would be no party to establishing an army of idle men in this country. He would rather see men drafted out of the Naval Brigade or the Artillery to take charge of the forts, and pay them. He believed we could get many men in this country, many of them soldiers, who would take charge of the forts, and who would keep them much more faithfully than they would be kept by a number of men who would be subject to be flogged, and subject to execution at the voice of three officers appointed over them. Under such circumstances hon. members ought to pause before inaugurating a principle such as that proposed in the present bill. And here was a Government which was crying out for retrenchment, and which at the same time was about to perpetrate one of the most enormous injustices in the way of retrenchment which it was possible to conceive. [Attention was called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] The Government were now proposing to plunge the country in a scandalous and reckless expense, with an utter disregard of the best interests of the country. Was this the time to inaugurate a standing army, and to keep 600 men in idleness? He thought such a Government deserved to be held up to scorn and indignation. Such a Government was unworthy of the country, and hon. members were not true to the country if they did not blow this bill up. He contended that they would only get a scouring of the offscum of the people to join this force, seeing that the inducements which were held out to the labourers of the colony were sufficient to prevent them contaminating themselves in an atmosphere of a permanent force. The propositions of the Government, the more they were considered, the more obnoxious they appeared. Seeing the disastrous state of the finances of the country; and considering how perfectly secure they were from danger or a participation in it, the House if it passed the bill would only sink lower in the depths of degradation to which they had been continually sinking since the Parliament was formed.

Mr. WEAVER had a few remarks to make which might be of some slight effect, although after the strong argumentative speech of the hon. and learned member for East Sydney he did not presume to think his opinion would have very great weight. He should confine himself to stating that he intended to support the bill. He did not think it wrong to say that the vituperative—well he would not say what he intended—style (laughter) the hon. member indulged in would have no effect; and he thought it came with singular inconsistency from that hon. gentleman, who while insisting upon his loyalty to the Queen and his love for his country (which was as true as any other assertion he had made), thought it necessary to bring forward his resolution to the effect that we should be separated from the mother country, because they might be in danger of being attacked if England was involved in war. (Hear, hear.) Now, with the new-born zeal and integrity of the hon. member, he opposed a colonial force because he thought the mother country would protect them. He (Mr. Weaver) would support the measure, for if anything would convince him that it was right to support it, it would be the honest opposition of the hon. member for East Sydney.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that although he had spoken upon the question, he would, in the absence of the Premier and taking advantage of the amendment say a few words. [Attention was called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] In the few words he intended to address to the House he would confine himself almost wholly to the hon. member for Patrick's Plains, who, he was sorry to see, was not in his place. But in doing so he did not wish it to be understood that he pitted himself against the hon. member, for he did not mean it in that sense. It arose in this way; that the only member on that side of the House who had given them any argument or reason whatever in support of the bill was the hon. member—(hear, hear)—and he would like to make some remarks in reply to the speech the hon. gentleman made, because they had a peculiar bearing upon his sympathies in the matter. The hon. member wished them to avoid treating the matter as a party question. He had before disclaimed any party feeling—(hear, hear)—but he did not think any disclaimer was necessary, as no party feeling had been introduced into the debate. But, because he approved of much that the Government had done in the way of harbour defences, it did not follow that he should be bullied into swallowing the proposed bill. Every one was agreed that it was proper to have men to take care of the guns, and that it was proper to have the nucleus of a large force. But what sort of force were they going to have? The departure of the Imperial troops severed the last link

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that bound us to the mother country and this attempt to form a standing army was a consequence. He argued that we should retrace our steps and ask the Imperial Government to give us troops, rather than make a force of our own out of the sweepings of the Sydney streets. He contradicted the statement of the hon. member for Orange that the Volunteers had once refused to take the left of the regular troops, and said that Volunteers would always be found to follow the regular army. Though he agreed with much that the Government had done in the way of fortifying the harbour, he blamed the Government for not laying their schemes before Parliament from the first. The Government had, he said, exercised a culpable reticence. He argued that men who were not solely employed as soldiers did not form part of a standing army. A standing army was composed of men who were employed during the whole of their time as soldiers, and nothing else; and therefore the Prussians could not be said to have a large standing army. He contended that the defence of the colony would rest on the city of Sydney and its suburbs, and that the country could not be defended solely by volunteers. But he said it would be cheaper to get men from England rather than to enlist them here, and that the men we got from England would be a better disciplined class of men than any we should get here under this bill. As to the probabilities of invasion, he thought there was little danger of such a catastrophe, as we were many thousands of miles away from any sovereign Power, as we could not make war ourselves, and as we could only be involved in the quarrels of the mother country with any other country possessing a large naval power. We should be prepared for such a contingency, and we should be best prepared by having troops from England. He contended that this country had shown its loyalty to a far greater extent than any other British colony. It was an intensely loyal colony—witness its contributions to the Patriotic Fund, and its erection of a statue to the Prince Consort. The advantages bestowed on England by our commerce were not greater than the advantages we ourselves derived from that commerce; and therefore we should pay the expense of defending ourselves, especially as England had never asked us to pay a fixpence towards the support of the ships of war here. He was in favour of our being defended ourselves, but he was not in favour of this bill, and could not support it. He had no party spirit in the matter, nor was he misled by the pretentious character of the bill, but he should give his utmost opposition to the measure. He expressed his sorrow at the mode in which hon. members discussed these subjects, at the difficulty of keeping a House together, and at members pretending to sleep while the hon. member for East Sydney was making his eloquent and argumentative address.

Mr. LUCAS was somewhat in doubt as to how he should vote in reference to this measure, but the Premier's speech had decided him against it. He quite agreed that we ought to have persons to protect the batteries; but he would not be a party to the creation of a force for the protection of those persons. He believed 100 or 150 men were all that were required, and unless the number were limited to that it would not have his support. We had an excellent Naval Brigade, and a Volunteer Force of considerable efficiency. The estimated cost of this force was put down at £20,000; but that was only the commencement, for we should require barracks in four or five different places. We might begin with £20,000, but it would not be long before our yearly expenditure would be £50,000 or £100,000. We all knew that a popular Government often carried things with a high hand, and it was by no means improbable that instead of 500 men, 800 would be employed. They would be enrolled at a low rate of pay in consideration of the permanent character of the force; and any attempt to reduce the number would be followed by demands for enormous compensation which the House would not be able altogether to resist. He thought that if the bill were passed there would be plenty of men eligible offering at the rate of £70 a year, and the officers would be found to accept commissions at a much lower rate of pay than persons in the ordinary Civil Service. He did not believe we required so many gunners as had been represented, and he thought that four or five men at each battery would be enough. The Naval Brigade and Artillery were each lent men, and they would be very willing to go to the forts once a month. They were quite as efficient as any broken down old soldiers such as we could enlist here, but did not require. In one or two months' practice the Volunteers would be quite as efficient even as the disciplined troops from England. It might be that our men had not been properly drilled; but what was there to prevent men from being drilled as well in New South Wales as they were in England. He had not heard any complaint of the way in which the guns were handled the other day, but on the contrary he had heard military men speak in praise of their performances. He greatly regretted that the Government would not consent to limit the number of the men to be employed. He did not concur with the hon. member for Kiama, for he thought that the harbour might be easily entered in the night time by vessels of war, and the money in our banks was quite a sufficient prize to make it worth their while to levy conscriptions. If one or two millions in our banks were seized by an enemy a special tax would have to be levied distributing the payment of the amount all over the colony. There was not a person in the community who would not suffer if an enemy was to come into this port and compel the banks to deliver up the money they possessed. Therefore, he thought the Government had done right in taking steps to defend the harbour. If the Attorney-General had sat still and done nothing, those persons who now complained of what he had done would have been the first to have complained of him for doing nothing. If this bill was thrown out the Government would no doubt take some other means of providing men to man the batteries. The hon. member for Orange, when in office, had a sum of £30,000 placed on the Estimates for works of defence. The hon. gentleman, however, wrote off the amount, showing that he did not intend to carry out the works. But when news came of the possibility of England being engaged in war, and the feeling of the House was ascertained, the hon. member wrote it on again. Debentures were issued for the amount, and the present Premier had taken advantage of it and spent the money. It had been stated that the Americans gained their independence through volunteers. He contended that they were old and disciplined troops. They were troops who had fought in Canada, and who had been continually at war with the Indians. [Mr. W. FORSTER: They were citizen soldiers.] They were citizen soldiers; so was Washington a citizen soldier; and that great patriot came down to the Legislature and asked it to pass a measure similar to that which this Government had submitted to this Parliament. They had all the powers in America that we had here for the regulation of our Volunteer Force. [Mr. BUTLER: Not until they passed that measure.] With regard to the present bill, there were some clauses which he (Mr. Lucas) would not vote for in their present shape. But if the bill was lost, he hoped the Government would bring in another of which the House would approve.

Mr. STEPHEN said that the Legislature, and indeed the whole country, had for years past recognised the necessity for this colony being in a state of defence. If that was not so, why was the Volunteer Force organised? Why was that force organised at a time when we had the assistance of the Imperial troops? By organising the Volunteer Force at the time we had the assistance of the Imperial troops, we recognised the fact that we were rich enough to excite the cupidity of nations, or the cupidity of irregular expeditions which might come here. (Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear.") Now that the Imperial troops were gone, hon. members appeared to be contented with the Volunteers, and thought that force would be sufficient. If it was necessary to raise a Volunteer force when we had the Imperial troops, now that those troops were withdrawn some substitute ought to be provided. He would be perfectly willing to join in a measure to make the proposed force a permanent one, and to instruct the Government to apply to England for assistance. He thought the resources of the colony, as pointed out by the hon. member for East Sydney, were such as rendered it necessary that they should be prepared to defend themselves, and it would be a shame and a scandal if they allowed the city to be attacked and sacked—(hear, hear)—for want of a defence force. These fortifications were commenced at a time when war between England and Russia was thought to be imminent, and if it had not been that it was known that commissioners had been appointed to confer upon the American difficulty with England, it would not have surprised many persons to find that war had broken out between these two Powers. As to the question of what force it was desirable to obtain, he declined to put his faith in a force of a volunteer character. He declined to believe they could introduce a Militia Bill into the colony to devote twenty-eight days in the year to training. But the colony was not safe unless they had some persons at all events, who had made war their profession, persons who had trained from time to time until they were efficient. They would be relying upon a broken reed in relying upon the Volunteers to man the guns, for if they did not intend to take these men from their occupations, and send them to take part in the grim horrors of war, they would be useless. If anything happen, and injury was done to the colony, the first question which would be asked would be, why they had not a trained force to prevent the enemy attacking them? If any injury was done, he asked whether the reasons which could be set by the side of the injury, would not be utterly foolish and insignificant?

Mr. BUTLER: But we propose to have a trained force.

Mr. STEPHEN: But you will not get them from England.

Mr. BUTLER: We do not propose to get them from England.

Mr. STEPHEN said if any injury were inflicted, owing to the absence of a force, it would be said that if we grudged the expense we deserved to be attacked. Let them get men who would be competent for the duty, and who would have sufficient patriotism to defend the city when it became necessary. There was no reason why they should not get men, good and true, in the colony, and it rested with the Government that efficient men should be obtained. He intended to vote for the second reading of the bill, but it did appear to him that there was not the least occasion in the world to support an infantry apart from an artillery force. He did not see the necessity for six hundred men, and if any hon. member friendly to the Government would propose an amendment to reduce the number he would vote for it. He contended that as these volunteer forces were continually changing we should have a permanent force.

Captain ONSLOW said we must have some person to take care of the guns, as one man with a bottle of prussic acid could destroy thousands of pounds worth of property. He contended that so far from soldiers and sailors being vagabonds and blackguards, they would compare favourably with any other class of the community.

Mr. BUTLER contended that it was absurd to pass an Act of this kind, merely to keep a handful of men in order.

Mr. GARRETT said that the pay allowed to those men with rations, clothing, lodging, and provision for their wives and families would be superior to the pay of labourers in the country. The same pay had drawn together our police force, which was a very fine body of men. He ridiculed the absurd cry about a standing army, and said he should henceforth regard it as a standing joke. It was on the fear that the army would be made use of by the Court against the people that the cry against a standing army in England was based; but in this country no such fear could arise. He contended that we were bound to defend ourselves, and that it was our duty to secure to ourselves the means of future defence. He did not believe a large number of men would be required. All we wanted was a small number of trained men, with whom the Volunteers could work. He did not think it was necessary to enrol more than one class of men—artillery. He thought the measure would be popular, and that there was no danger to any interest in passing it.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said the pay of the gunners in the Imperial Artillery was 1s. 8½d. per day. It was suggested that we could get good men equal to the Imperial forces at 2s. 3d. per day. The private soldiers—infantry—were paid at the rate of 1s. 5d. per day. We proposed to pay 2s. per day. The pay of the Imperial troops was made up in this way—1s. 2d. pay, and 3d. colonial allowance. It was suggested that in addition to this 2s. 3d. should be allowed for gunners and 2s. for private soldiers, and that they should receive free rations at 6d. a day. They would be placed in a better position than Imperial troops, and we should secure a force equal to them—a force which would not be entitled to be called vagabonds, and the Imperial troops had never been called vagabonds in the Imperial Parliament.

The question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, was then put and agreed to on the following division:—

Ayes, 23.

Sir J. Martin	Mr. Lucas	Mr. Stewart	
Mr. Robertson	R. Forster	Clarke	
Windeyer	King	Lackey	
Wilson	Cummings	Weaver	
Lord	Hoskins	Smith	
Byrnes	Dight	Onslow	Tellers.
Piddington	J. B. Sutter	Stephen	
Garrett	Wearne		
	Noes, 9.		
Mr. Greville	Mr. Parnell	Mr. Buchanan	
Fitzpatrick	Samuel	Butler	
Leary	W. Forster		Tellers.

The House divided on the motion, that the bill be now read a second time, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Lucas voting with the noes. The numbers were—ayes 21, noes 10.

The bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at six minutes to 12 o'clock until 3 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

PAIRED OFF.—On the second reading of the Naval and Military Forces Bill:—For: Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Allen, Mr. Tunks; against: Mr. Church, Mr. S. C. Brown, Mr. Hill.

NEW NOTICES.

TUESDAY, 18TH APRIL.

Mr. Stewart to ask the Attorney-General,—1. Whether he is aware that the police, in collecting the Electoral Lists for Sydney, enter as qualified electors the names of persons who are merely members of a club? 2. Will the police be instructed to prevent such persons from being entered on the Electoral Lists? 3. Is it the opinion of the Attorney-General that members of a club are entitled to be registered as electors, though they have no residence and no property in the electorate?

THURSDAY, 20TH APRIL.

Mr. Farnell to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—Have the Government taken, or do they intend to take any, and if any, what steps for the repair of the crossing over Black Creek, near Branxton, on the Great Northern Road, in compliance with a petition from the inhabitants of the locality, presented by Messrs. Wisdom, Farnell, and Burns in September last?

LAW.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge SIMPSON.

BAKENWELL v. DOYLE.

This was an action to recover £10, balance of account upon a contract for the erection of a school at Burwood. Defendant admitted his liability to the extent of £3 6s., but contended that plaintiff was not entitled to the balance, inasmuch as he had neglected to complete a portion of his work. Verdict for plaintiff in the amount claimed, with costs of one witness.

The remaining cases were either struck out (the parties not appearing), or verdicts went to the plaintiffs in the absence of defendants.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The application in re Greville was postponed until the 27th April.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of Alfred Charles Quaife, Patrick Smith, George Lockyer, Alexander Anderson, John Clark, Sydney Charles Burt, Charles Vernon Coote, Frederick Augustus Bell, and James M'Cook.

In re Stubbs and another v. Lewis Gordon, an adjourned hearing of order nisi enlarged on the 3rd April until to-day. Mr. Pilcher appeared as counsel for the petitioners, and Mr. Stephen for respondent, who had filed objections. Six witnesses were examined in support of the petition; and by consent all affidavits and evidence used and given on the 3rd were considered read. Mr. Stephen called ten witnesses in reply. Counsel on each side addressed the Court, after which his Honor made the order absolute—schedule to be filed within three weeks.

SURRENDERS.

Alfred Osmund Jackson, of Woollahra, lately residing in Melbourne, Victoria, stationer. Liabilities, £1345 17s. 4d. Assets, £10. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Wyllie, of East Maitland, baker. Liabilities, £177 8s. 6d. Assets, £207 14s. 7d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Edward Fowke, of Farringdon, Braidwood, carpenter. Liabilities, £72 11s. 7½d. Assets, £32 16s. 6d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 14th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Dansey John Dansey, first or only meeting; Louis Marcus, first or only meeting; Thomas M'Hugh, first or only meeting; John Swan, special for proof of debts; Thomas Sullivan and William Tindale, second meeting; Robert Johnston Batty, special, for proof of debts; Benjamin Waters, second meeting; James Emery Amos Clack, first meeting; William Alfred Hollinshed, first meeting; Gustave Wangenheim, first meeting.

Friday, 14th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Patrick Toner, first or only meeting, at Bathurst.

Monday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioners: George Tampiin Smith, first or only meeting, at Young; William John Stear, first or only meeting, at Braidwood.

Monday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Estate of Thame, Walker, and Co., re separate estate of William Walker, ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 18th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Duff, Maria Moss, Thomas M'Dermott, William Tighe, Richard Daniel Reynolds, Henry Ward, William Maguire, Joseph Eckford, adjourned from the 23rd ultimo. Henry Frost, adjourned from the 4th instant. Richard Thame (of the firm of Thame, Walker, and Co.), adjourned from the 11th instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, with Messrs. Love, Thompson, Smithers, and Penfold.

Nine persons were fined in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s. for drunkenness.

Joseph Steel was charged with feloniously breaking into and stealing in a dwelling. George N. Sanders, of Ultimo, deposed that on last Sunday forenoon, his family being out of town, he left home in the forenoon and returned about 8 o'clock in the evening; he saw a light in his bedroom, and heard the footstep of some one walking about in the house; he then obtained the assistance of some neighbours—Mr. Brown and Mr. Milligan to watch at the front door, while Mr. Milligan, jun., accompanied him into the premises at the back; he found the gate open, which he left locked, and on entering the yard saw the prisoner, and ordered him away; prisoner went towards the gate to go away, but witness made a prisoner of him, fastening his hands with a belt behind him, and sent for a policeman; pending the arrival of constable Potter, he went into the house; the back door had been forced open, the lock having been broken off; in his bedroom he found that his drawers had been forced open, the woodwork near the lock having been cut away—a writing desk which he left upon the drawers he found upon the bed, broken open, and the papers strewed about; a child's money-box had been broken open, and about 5s. abstracted—and in another room he found a trunk broken open, and several articles of wearing apparel taken out and laid upon the bed as if ready for removal; prisoner fell upon his knees and begged to be forgiven—the devil had tempted him to do this, but he would never do so any more; constable Potter came and took prisoner away. Constable Potter deposed that in the prisoner's pocket he found a chisel and a knife, and that the chisel corresponded in size with the marks of cutting he found upon the drawers in Mr. Sanders's house. The prisoner offered no defence, and was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

On the summons paper were eleven cases, of which one was postponed and three were not prosecuted. In Holmes v. Adams and Lane v. Baker, the defendants were each fined 10s.; and in Simmons v. Baker, the defendant was fined 23s., for assault. On the prosecution of the inspector of water service, Hugh M'Quade was fined 5s. for allowing water to run to waste. On the prosecution of the inspector of hackney carriages, William Wright was fined 20s. for carrying on his omnibus a larger number of passengers than he was licensed to accommodate; John Dunphy was fined 20s. for loitering on his journey, and 60s. for misconduct (being drunk) while plying for hire.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Messrs. Oatley and Tait.

Seven persons were fined for being drunk in the streets.

Richard Williams, for being drunk and using obscene language in Cumberland-street, was fined 25s., in default nine days' imprisonment.

David M'Intosh was brought before the Court in custody, charged with stealing a gun and a knife from John Kearns, and a coat from Richard Foy. The knife was found upon prisoner, and the coat was pawned by him at Mr. Sly's, Bridge-street. To be sent to gaol for three months.

Fangai, a South Sea Islander, supposed to be of unsound mind, was brought before the Court for protection, and was ordered to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Edward Duncan, master of the ship Glendower, was summoned for neglecting to exhibit a light on board his vessel whilst she lay in the fairway of the harbour, for which offence he was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s. and 5s. 6d. costs of Court.

Mary M'Ginley, on summons, for wilfully destroying a coat valued at 25s., was ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and 6s. 6d. costs, in default three days' imprisonment.

Two summons cases were dismissed, four postponed, and in another there were no parties.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

YESTERDAY, a meeting of the citizens was convened by the Mayor of Sydney, at Greville's Commercial Rooms, George-street, in compliance with a requisition signed by 102 persons. It set forth that having taken into consideration the actual condition of the Fiji Islands, and their growing importance to all these colonies, both for commerce and settlement; and having in contemplation the possible and not improbable contingency of their being annexed by some foreign Power in Christendom other than Great Britain, the requisitionists desired that a public meeting should be called to devise means of providing a remedy for the present state of things in these islands, and of thereby obviating and preventing a consummation which, in their opinion, would be disastrous for British interests in the Pacific Ocean.

There was an assemblage of about one hundred and fifty persons at the meeting, among them we noticed a large proportion of gentlemen engaged variously in the commerce of the city.

In the absence of the Mayor (which was accounted for by a painful occurrence at his home), Mr. Neild, of the Commercial Bank, was called upon to preside.

The CHAIRMAN, having read the advertisement of the meeting, said the importance of these islands could scarcely be overrated. They were well adapted, as he could testify, to the settlement of a British population, and for the employment of small funds of capital to greater advantage, he believed, than could at present be obtained in any part of the world. For the production of cotton they were admirably suited, the islands presenting every condition to favour the growth of this valuable commodity. Sea Island cotton, one of the most valuable kinds, grew there to great perfection, and its growth was rapid and abundant. They were likewise admirably adapted to the production of sugar, tobacco, and rice; and since his return, having read in the *Herald* an excellent article on the olive, he was persuaded that these islands would afford a good field for its cultivation. This was borne out by another article he had read in the British Cyclopædia. With reference to the salubrity of the islands he said his experience went to show that they were very healthy; he went there in a very weakly condition, and came back quite invigorated. In a letter he had received from a friend the white population twelve months ago was stated to be 2000, but since then fully 3000 whites had gone to the islands. The letter said there was little need of a doctor as they enjoyed a most complete immunity from disease of any kind. There was a man there 89 years of age who had resided on the islands for 45 years, and was still an active hearty old man.

The Rev. Dr. LANG said there was a remarkable identity in the circumstances of the Fiji Islands at the present moment with those of New Zealand 30 years ago. On a voyage to England, he happened to be subjected to the misfortune of the vessel springing a leak in Cook's Straits, which obliged them to bear up to the Bay of Islands for repairs, and as the whole of the European population was concentrated there, he had opportunities of seeing the state of things, and its probable result if not interfered with. As in the Fiji Islands at the present moment, and to a much greater extent, there was a considerable number of respectable families who wished to go on and prosper as people did in colonies generally; but there was another class, unfortunately, whose object seemed to be to trade and rob the natives of their lands, and they were doing so at so great a rate that he was horrified at the prospect of the natives, some of whom were reduced to poverty in their native island. One gentleman in this neighbourhood had got four miles of frontage to the Hokianga River for an iron pot and a check shirt, while another had got four miles frontage to the Pacific by something similar in the way of barter. He thought this would be ruinous to the natives and destructive to the commerce of our colony, which was almost the only place of trade with the islands at that time. In a pamphlet he published in 1839, he stated that it was a matter of absolute necessity for the interests of humanity that Great Britain should interfere and annex the New Zealand group to the British Crown; and as the natives at the time had a settled Government, and were under a number of chiefs who severally pretended to sovereign authority on his own narrow tract of country and refused to submit himself to any other, he saw there need be no misgivings in his Majesty assuming the sovereignty of the islands at once, and putting a stop to the iniquity then so rapidly in progress. On his arrival in London, however, he ascertained that there had been a company in existence for the colonisation of New Zealand, but through the influence of the Church of England and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, who were under the idea that this colonisation by a British population would be destructive to the interests of their respective missions, the company's charter was thrown out by the House of Commons, and in 1839, he found that Lord John Russell, then at the head of the Colonial Office, and Lord Normanby his successor, as well as others of high position, were dead against the proposed colonisation. However, he resolved to publish his pamphlet. As the company continued in existence he gave them to understand that the deeds they had got all duly drawn up were not worth the parchment they were written on, and that it was to their interest to surrender all the property they had acquired in this exceptionable way to the Crown, who would give them what their expenditure entitled them to. He told them that there was no need for an Act of Parliament on the subject, and that in 1787 a commission was appointed by the Imperial authorities to the first Governor of New South Wales, Arthur Phillip, authorising him to take possession of territories on the mainland, with the adjacent islands in the Pacific. In virtue of this authority he took possession of Norfolk Island. Eventually orders were given, in 1838, most unwillingly, for Governor Gipps to take possession of New Zealand, and organise a Government there as a dependency of New South Wales. When the subject of the Fiji Islands came to be interesting to the community of Sydney it seemed to him that the commission of Captain Phillip being still in existence could be acted upon, and he petitioned both Houses of Parliament to that effect, requesting that steps might be taken for the government of these islands as a dependency of New South Wales. But an hon. member of the Council (Mr. Hay) informed him that the colonisation of Queensland had made some difference in the political arrangements necessarily resulting from that measure, and that as the same power was given to Queensland to colonise the adjacent islands, and as the original commission in speaking of the adjacent islands added "within the latitudes before mentioned," it was evident now that that commission could not be acted upon in New South Wales, although it might in Queensland. We were therefore shut up to the necessity of adopting some other mode of dealing with the Fiji Islands than the one he thought might be practicable after the example of New Zealand. About ten or eleven years ago the British Government, at the instance of the chiefs in the Fiji Islands, and the few British inhabitants resident there at the time, sent Colonel Smith, a military officer, and a scientific gentleman from Germany to ascertain the political state of things on the one hand, and the natural history of the islands on the other and to determine whether the island should be colonised by Great Britain or not. Dr. Leeman, the scientific gentleman in question, informed him (Dr. Lang) that he was very favourable to the annexation of the islands, and regretted that Colonel Smith was of a different opinion. But so it was; a negative was given to a proposal of the residents. All must be aware of the great change that had taken place in public opinion in England, and especially in Government circles, as to the connexion of the colonies and the mother country, a few Manchester men having succeeded in persuading a large portion of the British public that it was no matter whatever to Great Britain whether the colonies were dependencies or not; and to suppose that Great Britain would now, at this eleventh hour, step forth and reverse the decision of 1860 or 1861, and colonise the Fiji Islands, was altogether out of the question. The Maori war, and the consequent large expenditure, had steeled the hearts of the authorities against any more colonization in the Pacific. There were now about as many natives in the Fiji Islands as there were in New Zealand when colonisation was first effected there, and the British Government had suffered a great deal too much in pocket, and had been put to too much annoyance in the matter to allow us to suppose that they were likely to meddle with any other colonies in the Pacific. He was, therefore, disposed to place very little reliance upon the result of any further communication with her Majesty's Government; at the same time, he considered it one of the greatest calamities to us that there was no power in existence in this hemisphere to enable us to take possession of the beautiful islands so well deserving of occupation. If we had in this city the power the ancient Greeks had in the city of Melitus, we might have as many flourishing colonies in the Pacific as the Greeks had along the shores of the Euxine Sea. It was one of the first efforts that should be made by our Agent-General to get some arrangement to enable the British inhabitants of these colonies to extend their boundaries and occupy the waste lands that were so inviting in our neighbourhood. Not only was this a matter of importance to us as British subjects and colonists, but there was a peculiar urgency at the present moment. There was only a handful of Americans and Germans in the Fiji Islands, and yet it was a matter of notoriety that efforts had been made on the part of those interesting foreigners to get the Fiji Islands annexed to the United States, or to the North German Confederation. Correspondence had been opened with M. Bismark, who, having done his best in France, was perhaps prepared to follow up his efforts in the Pacific or elsewhere, especially as the Germans were in want of colonies. In like manner the late American consul in Melbourne was charged to consult President Grant on the subject, with a view to the possible annexation of the Fijis to America. With all respect to M. Bismark, he considered it was not for the interests of Great Britain, or of humanity, that any other nation than ourselves should acquire predominence in these Western Islands of the Pacific. It would in one way or other interfere with British and colonial interests, and might possibly lead to a collision that might end even in war. It was, therefore, a matter of great importance to this colony to look with interest upon what was going on in the Fiji Islands, and to do our best so that our interests, and those of the mother country, should not be imperilled by any hostile movement that might take place. He did not speak of enmity or war, but of calling in any other nation than our own. He was strongly of opinion that, as there was no hope of anything being done in the way of colonising the Fijis by Great Britain, the British inhabitants of these islands should endeavour to do their best with the authorities on the subject—with Thakombau, the Fijian prince, and Maafu, the Friendly Islander, who had acquired extensive property and influence in the islands. It was unfortunate as regarded the settling of a government that there were two chiefs of high authority there; but they were men of superior intelligence, and were not to be dealt with like children in a nursery, as some might suppose. They were able to make their bargains, and did so satisfactorily. They were not giving away their land for the merest trifles, as was done by the chiefs in New Zealand. Although gentlemen might laugh at the idea of Europeans submitting to native authority in the person of Thakombau or Maafu, it must be recollected that the British Government had itself in conjunction with America established a precedent of this kind in the North Pacific. The Sandwich Islands were under the government of the native prince Kamehameha IV., who was surrounded chiefly with American functionaries and a few natives of his own islands; and not only did Great Britain recognise that Government, but France and America were combined with Great Britain in guaranteeing the independence of the kingdom. Why should this not be practicable in the Fijis? Necessity had no law, and we must do the best we could under the circumstances. We had no right to take the land on any other terms than those the native chiefs imposed. He would here refer to the principles laid down by Sir George Gipps, one of the ablest Governors we have had, in a famous speech he delivered in the Legislative Council in 1840, shortly after the occupation of New Zealand as a dependency of New South Wales, and in reference to the attempt of our fellow-colonist (Mr. Wentworth) and others to obtain authority from the British Crown for the occupation of 20,000,000 of acres in New Zealand at the price (as calculated by Sir George Gipps) of a penny for every 100 acres. In the course of his very able speech on that occasion he laid down the following principles:—1st. That the uncivilised inhabitants of any country have but a qualified dominion over it, or a right of occupancy only; and that till they establish a settled form of government, and subject the ground to their own uses by the cultivation of it, they cannot grant or invest in any of their tribe any portion of it for the reason that they have not themselves an individual property in it. Secondly, that if a settlement be made in any such country by a civilized power or legislature, the pre-emption or sale of land, or in other words, the right of extinguishing the native title, is exclusively in the Government of that power, and cannot be enjoyed by individuals without the consent of their Government. Thirdly, neither individuals nor bodies of men belonging to any nation can form colonies except with the consent and under the direction and control of their Government; and, as far as Englishmen are concerned, colonies cannot be formed without the consent of the Crown. This was a state of things which he (Dr. Lang) thought we ought to endeavour to remedy so as to give these colonies the power to take possession of the numerous islands of the Pacific, which could very well be settled in those times of depression that had recurred so frequently, with the floating population we found on our streets. There were two instances of the great calamity likely to be incurred, as far as British interests were concerned, by neglect in such cases,—namely, the occupation of Tahiti and New Caledonia by the French. It was the expenditure of British money to the extent of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 sterling that enabled any European power to plant a colony in the Pacific, and he recollected that when the news of the protectorate of Tahiti being formed was announced to the public, a gentleman of high standing (Mr. Lithgow) said the French might as well have taken the Isle of Wight, it was so much a British settlement by fifty years' connection with the city of Sydney. If we had the colonising power considered necessary under existing circumstances, there was no question that the island of New Caledonia would have been occupied as a British colony long before now. He did not mean to say it was a great calamity for these islands to be in the possession of what nations, but as a British subject he said, "There's nae folk like our ain folk" in conducting colonisation. The resolutions entrusted to him were as follow: 1st. "That the Fiji Islands have, within the last few years, become a peculiarly interesting field for commercial speculation, as well as for agricultural settlement, to the Australian colonies generally, but especially to the city of Sydney as the head-quarters of the trade. The white population, which consists almost exclusively of British subjects, including a small number of Germans and Americans, being now rapidly increasing, and already number upwards of three thousand souls, while the native population is variously estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand." Secondly, "That the political condition and prospects of these islands are at present exceedingly unsatisfactory, and a source of much anxiety to the well-wishers and promoters of Christian civilisation in the Pacific Ocean, there being no provision for the administration of justice either among the white population or between them and the native chiefs; while her Majesty's Government have positively declined to proclaim the Fijian Islands a British colony, notwithstanding the earnest desire of their principal inhabitants, and consequently they are liable at any moment, especially in the event of any disturbance or civil war among the natives, or among the natives and themselves, to be annexed by any other maritime power other than Great Britain—a consummation which it is believed would be detrimental in a very high degree to British interests throughout the Pacific Ocean, and especially to these colonies." (Cheers.)

Captain ELDRED said that he had been called upon to second the first resolution, or a resolution combining the first with the second. He was quite unprepared to make a speech upon the resolution which had been embodied in such terms that it would speak for itself; and in addition they had had the pleasure of listening to the able speech of the Rev. Dr. Lang. He recognised the importance of the question they had met to consider. By looking at the Custom-house returns and the import entries, they would gain some idea as to the extent of their commercial relations with the Fiji group. The white population of the islands of that group was rapidly increasing; and he believed that it was high time that steps should be taken to have the white settlements protected; and that such protection should be extended to whatever property they might have there. He did not think there could be a doubt but that it would be far more agreeable to see the British flag flying over these islands than to have to see there the ensigns of any other European nations. He had seen in the Sandwich Islands, visited by him as far back as 1841, that its protectorate was attended with much success. Seeing that the government under this protectorate had been conducted in the Sandwich Islands, he did not see why a similar state of things under the British flag might not be extended to the Fijis. With these few remarks he begged to second the first resolution. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said that before putting the resolution to the meeting, he would ask Lieutenant Leith, who had been long resident in the islands, and who had had considerable experience therein, to oblige them with a few remarks.

Lieutenant LEITH said that he had been for thirty-four years in the Fijis. There was no protection there for either life or property. The British Government had been petitioned in June twelve months back to take upon itself the government of Fiji, but they had received no answer; and until such answer arrived he did not see that they were in a position to do anything as regarded Fiji. If they took any steps in the meantime, and before they got this answer, they would be thought to be doing what was tantamount to insulting their Sovereign. America had been petitioned to take the government of the Group, but had declined; the North German Confederation had also been asked to accept the islands; but its Chancellor had sent an answer on behalf of the Confederation, which also declined to accept the offer; but, nevertheless, sent a Consul and a man-of-war. There was only one remedy that he admitted he could see for the present highly inconvenient state of things, and this was for the Government of this colony—and in emergencies like the present he contended it had an undoubted right to do it—to annex the islands at once and talk to the Home Government afterwards. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.)

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. BOOTH (of Balmain) said that her Majesty had not declined to accept the Government of the Fijis.

Lieutenant LEITH: Her Majesty had not declined. The first petition sent had its request refused. The second petition, with a similar object, had not yet been answered.

Mr. G. R. DIBBS said that he had been asked at the eleventh hour to move the second resolution as follows,—"That under such circumstances it is the opinion of this meeting that the interests of the native inhabitants of Fiji, as well as the European settlers, and the people of this and the other Australian colonies, would be promoted if the Government of New South Wales were to obtain from the Imperial Government permission to take possession in the name of Great Britain of the Fiji Islands, or such portions of them as the native authorities would willingly cede; the Government of this colony (acting, if possible, in conjunction with the other colonies of the Australian group) undertaking, in the event of such sanction being obtained to bear the Imperial Government harmless in respect to all expenses incurred in connection with the Civil establishment of a British protectorate in Fiji, administered by officers appointed by the Government of this colony, conjointly, if thought desirable, with such other colonies of the Australian group as were willing to take the responsibility, and bear a share of the expense." He had only been called upon to speak to the resolution after the commencement of the meeting, so that he was not likely to be prepared with much to lay before them that would be possessed of much interest.—The Rev. Dr. Lang had favoured them with an interesting history of the settlement of the colony of New Zealand, and it appeared to him (Mr. Dibbs) that the proceedings related by Dr. Lang as having been taken with regard to New Zealand, might just as appropriately be made use of as regarded the Fijian group. The settlement of New Zealand had proved to be of immense service to the British Government; and the encouragement that had been given it in its earlier days had fostered what had now become an enormous trade—a trade that had been of much benefit to persons in the neighbouring colonies. He would ask them what Fiji might be expected to become under more favourable circumstances? If it would not become equally as good as New Zealand itself, it would afford an equally good opening for the expenditure of wealth. Dr. Lang had said that England had a narrow escape from losing New Zealand, and it was only by luck that the British flag had ever waved in that colony. He (Mr. Dibbs) had read that the settlement of New Zealand had only been obtained some eight hours before the arrival of a French fleet on the shores to take possession. They had also given, he recollected, the French a very sharp run for the occupation of Aden, now held by the British Government as the key of the Red Sea for the protection of their Mediterranean trade. The speaker mentioned an amusing anecdote connected with the circumstances, stating the close run between the two nations for the fortress of Aden. And while they were talking about the Fijis, what was there to hinder some keener Power taking possession of them in the meantime. It was easy to say that Count Von Bismark had declined for the present to take an interest in Fiji; but they must remember that lately Bismark had his hands full. By-and-bye he would probably look upon the Fijis with a view to their suitability to the North Germans. He was of opinion that the great success of England among European nations had been due to the fact that she was possessed of powerful colonies. (Hear, hear.) Fiji offered a large field for German enterprise. And if they had devoted any attention to the matter, they must have observed that a very large proportion of the Pacific trade was being done by Germans. They might also regard the possibility of Fiji becoming a point of call for a proposed line of steamers belonging to the American mail service. Nothing could be more disastrous to these colonies than letting Fiji fall into the hands of a foreign Power would be. It was a rule that when Americans found a place that was likely to prove useful to them they took possession of it. The time would come when they would have a regular mail service to America, and it would be evident that the Fijis would be a principal point of call on the voyages. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. D. W. MURRAY, in seconding the resolution, said that after the intelligent remarks that had already been made, but little remained to be said by him. For the last twelve months he had been in the islands, including the Navigator group. A great deal had been said by the gentlemen present about taking possession of the Fijis, but it was much easier said than done. There were 150,000 natives in the Fiji group, who could hardly be expected to stand by and see their islands taken possession of by the colonies. A connection might be formed, however, with the Fijians by the colonies, by means of treaties founded upon plans that might be easily suggested. In fact the most intellectual chief in the islands—the King of Tonga as well as King Thakombau—were most anxious that such treaties should take place between their subjects and the whites from the colonies. When at Levuka he saw in the harbour thirteen large ships, containing men possessed of capital, reaching in some instances to £1000 or £1500, who had come to the Fijis for the purpose of investing their capital. He saw there a thousand men armed; and also a thousand citizens unarmed, the latter having afforded to them no protection whatever for their capital, so that should strife have occurred they must necessarily have been left at the mercy of the natives. It would be best for the whites to join with the chiefs or legitimate heads of the people; and the chiefs would, he felt assured, be with them in carrying out the laws. He knew that Thakombau was desirous to trade with the colonies. This chief, instead of having, as formerly, to go about in a rude canoe, could take a trip in his yacht; and he could also talk English with great facility. Other than Thakombau, there were chiefs possessed of considerable power, who were exceedingly desirous that a permanent trade should be established with this colony. It had been stated by Dr. Lang that the English Government would not annex the islands to the colony. He would ask whether they could well send down a coercive power to the Islands to make them accept the sovereignty of this colony? He did not think so. (Hear, hear.) He had no hesitation in seconding the resolution. It was necessary that we should be able to protect the white people who were resident in the islands, their plantations, and also the large families that were beginning to settle down. About three months ago he was at one settlement in the islands where a chief, who had been taken captive, was killed, cooked, and eaten. Suppose Thak

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 13.

Mary Smith, schooner, 99 tons, Captain Williams, from Harvey's Bay 2nd instant. Captain, agent.

Margaret and Jane, schooner, 57 tons, Captain M'Diarmid, from Maryborough 24th ultimo. C. B. Bond, agent.

Don, schooner, 57 tons, Captain Anthon, from Launceston 5th instant. C. B. Bond, agent.

Atrevida, barque, 457 tons, Captain Kindred, from Melbourne 7th instant, in ballast. R. Pockley, agent.

Helen Macgregor (s.), 110 tons, Captain Fedy, from Grafton 11th instant. Passengers—Mr. J. Zuill, and 3 in the steerage. C. and N. F. Co., agents.

April 14.

Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain J. W. Brown, from Melbourne 11th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Captain Dumaresq, Mrs. D. Galloway, and 26 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—April 13.

Cornwallis, for San Francisco.
Circe, for Rockhampton.
New England (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 14.

Ellerslie, for Hongkong; Sea Witch, for S. S. Islands; Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—April 13.

Lady Bowen (s.), 425 tons, Captain Cottier, for Brisbane. Passengers—Messrs. F. D. Vignolles, Robinson, Whitemore, and 5 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 13.

Undaunted, Gorilla, from the Manning River, with 450 bags maize, 20,000 feet timber; Jessie, from Wogonga, with 21 tons potatoes, 108 bags bark, 52 cheeses, 4 hides; Maid of Australia, Spray, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels maize, 50,000 shingles, 4000 feet timber, 2 coops poultry, 3 cases eggs, 2000 spokes; Schoolboy, Kate Moynahan, Settlers' Friend, from the Richmond River, with 229,000 feet timber; Henrietta, from Brisbane Water, with 15,000 feet hardwood; Saxonia (s.), Maria, Lady Emma, from Newcastle, with 760 tons coal; Oberon, from Cape Hawke, with 100,000 shingles; Village Maid, from Lake Macquarie, with 45,000 shingles; Caledonia, from Port Stephens, with 190,000 feet timber, 71 bags maize; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 175 bales wool, 85 bales hay, 39 casks tallow, 5 bales skins, 161 hides, 1 bundle horsehair, 80 bags maize, 1 coop ducks, 1 case eggs, 1 box candles, 2 boxes soap, 1 case tobacco, 20 calves, 6 baskets prawns, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 13.

Star of the East, for Broken Bay; Prince Alfred, for Port Stephens; Undaunted, for Cape Hawke; Spray, Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury; Saxonia (s.), Lady Emma, Heather Bell, for Newcastle; Oberon, for Cape Hawke; Village Maid, for Lake Macquarie; Gorilla, for the Manning River; Caledonia, for Port Stephens.

IMPORTS.—April 13.

Mary Smith, from Wide Bay: 59,184 feet timber, Order.

Margaret and Jane, from Maryborough: 40,000 feet timber, C. B. Bond.

Don, from Launceston: 58 tons potatoes, 180 bags wheat, C. B. Bond.

Naiad, from Batavia: 1596 packages sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 318 bags rice, F. G. Lender and Co.

April 14.

Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne: 1 box bulbs, Shortland, Fox, and Co.; 4 cases, W. Maddock; 432 bags potatoes, 1 case, D. Brown; 1 case, M'Arthur and Co.; 2 boxes luggage, Miss Dolly Green; 3 cases, Dickson and Demean; 200 cases kerosene, R. Hutchings and Co.; 1 package, W. Flavelle; 6 crates cabbages, P. James; 3 crates cabbages, M'Keown; 16 packages boots, R. Forrest; 7 packages boots, Wilkins and M'Collen; 7 crates cabbages, H. Griffiths; 4 crates cabbages, H. Woodward; 1 case gratings, G. Walker and Co.; 1 package, H. C. Russell; 595 bags potatoes, Order.

EXPORTS.—April 13.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 378 bags maize, Barker and Co.; 35 bags maize, 5 packages, F.H. Trouton; 262 bags maize, C. and R. R. Co.; 103 bags maize, D. Brown; 687 bags maize, R. Campbell and Co.; 1 case, E. Row and Co.; 1 package, Emerson; 4 casks shingles, Chen Ateak; 6 bags pepper, Cattell and Co.; 10 bags maize, S. Priestly; 1 package, H. Clark; 1 case, Elrington; 12 cases fruit, Jones and Flanagan; 5 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 46 cases fruit, 34 bags oysters, 1 package prawns, H. Woodward; 1 package prawns, 46 bags oysters, P. James; 1 package, Commissariat Department; 50 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 76 bags maize, Conran; 151 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 288 bags maize, Nipper and See; 20 cases fruit, J. James; 18 bags oysters, M. Cannon.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane: 15 quarter-casks wine, Parbury, Brothers; 2 barrels coffee, 23 bags 1 case sugar, 26 packages tea, 10 cases kerosene, 3 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 128 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 case muskets, 4 packages, Levick and Co.; 418 packages, F. H. Trouton; 5 bales blankets, 6 packages, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher; 15 bags oats, R. Langley; 15 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 11 cases, J. Hughes; 5 cases, On Chong and Co.; 1 tank barley, 10 bags oatmeal, 5 cases corn flour, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 26 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 cases acid, 4 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 1 case, R. Condell; 10 bags barley, Barker and Co.; 50 cases maizena, M. A. Munn; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 20 packages nails, 3 packages, Reilly and Cohen; 3 packages, H. Beit; 8 cases, J. Keep; 4 packages leather, G. M'Hugh; 4 packages, Sun Kum Ti; 1 package, A. B. Armstrong; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 1 package, Hall, Brothers; 21 cases fruit, G. W. Andrews; 70 cases fruit, 6 bags onions, H. Woodward; 8 bags onions, 52 cases fruit, F. James; 5 bags onions, D. Brown; 1 package, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 case, Cable and Tickle; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 4 cases onions, 55 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 8 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 2 cases, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 package, J. Biggs; 1 case, W. E. Davey; 52 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 5 cases, Alderson and Sons; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 10 kegs butter, 17 bags onions, R. J. Hardy; 38 cases fruit, 6 bags onions, 1 case, W. H. M'Keown; 6 kegs butter, J. Graham; 14 bags potatoes, 2 kegs butter, 15 packages, G. Ross and Co.; 11 kegs butter, 8 bags onions, Jones and Flanagan; 2 bundles leather, Butler, Brothers; 2 cases, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 3 kegs butter, 7 cases fruit, J. Cameron; 3 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, F. Perks and Co.; 69 bags potatoes, 12 bags onions, 10 kegs butter, 17 cases fruit, F. Gibbons; 23 packages drapery, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.

Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton: 10 cases 4 quarter-casks brandy, 2 quarter-casks wine, 15 cases geneva, 116 bags sugar, 12 packages tea, 15 packages, Frazer and Co.; 5 packages tea, Meyerfeld and Co.; 4 packages, F. H. Trouton; 4 hogsheads beer, 4 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 25 cases wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 20 bags sugar, 20 tins potatoes, 2 packages tea, 55 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 5 packages tea, J. R. Love; 1 case vestas, Kellerman and Co.; 10 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 5 packages, A. Morris; 1 cask, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 3 packages leather, W. G. Yeates; 3 packages, H. Beit; 23 iron pipes, 18 pieces machinery, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case, B. Brown; 20 bags flour, C. Humphrey; 1 package leather, Blackburn and Co.; 1 package, Baddington and Sons; 3 bags seeds, R. Braie; 1 package, Renwick; 1 case seeds, Hall, Brothers; 1 package seeds, J. Baptist and Son; 20 bags flour, 1 case, Hinton, Brothers; 2 cases, Myers and Cantor; 12 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 package, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 2 packages, Greville and Co.; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 31 cases fruit, W. Harris; 4 packages, Alderson and Sons; 4 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 84 bags potatoes, 4 bags onions, Jones and Flanagan; 3 packages, Kellerman and Co.; 42 bags potatoes, 10 bags bran, C. B. Bond; 23 cases fruit, J. Pope; 5 cases biscuit, Hardman, Brothers; 3 packages, Mason, Brothers; 60 bags potatoes, 16 cheeses, R. Elliott; 2 packages, T. and J. Skinner; 14 bags potatoes, 11 packages, Ross and Co.; 36 bags potatoes, 1 cask treacle, R. Veseys; 6 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 package leather, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 55 bags potatoes, 14 bags onions, 20 cases fruit, F. Gibbons; 2 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For New Caledonia.—By the Havilah (s.), this day, at 6 p.m.

For Rotumah.—By the Eliza K. Bateson, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Hongkong.—By the Ellerslie, this day, at 6 p.m.

For London.—By the Cumeria, this day at 6 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The mails by the steamship RANGOON will be closed at the General Post Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1871, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th April.

For unregistered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, at 7 a.m., on THURSDAY, 20th April.

For unregistered letters, addressed to the United Kingdom, at 9 a.m., on THURSDAY, 20th April.

For newspapers, books, and packets, not addressed to the United Kingdom, at 6 a.m., on THURSDAY, 20th April.

For newspapers, books, and packets, addressed to the United Kingdom, at 8 a.m., on THURSDAY, 20th April.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received at the General Post Office, up to 10 a.m., on THURSDAY, the 20th April. Late fee, 6d.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, April 13: Lady Bowen (s.), 425 tons, Captain Cottier, for Brisbane; Macedon (s.), 532 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne; Sea Gull, ketch, 20 tons, Captain Bates, for Fiji; Mercury, barque, 285 tons, Captain Hutton, for Japan via Newcastle.

The City of Hobart (s.) passed Twofold Bay on the 13th instant bound south, the wind was from S.W. and blowing a gale.

A large screw steamer was telegraphed yesterday as passing Twofold Bay at 1 p.m., this would probably be the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Avoca.

The brig Lass of Gawler, from Adelaide to Newcastle, passed the port yesterday.

The arrivals, yesterday, from the Queensland ports report head winds throughout.

The Atrevida, from Melbourne, has made a good run of six days, having left on the 7th instant. Moderate southerly weather has been experienced.

In the telegram from London by last mail, the ship Loutharge is stated to have arrived from the colonies, under date of 28th March, but this has since been ascertained to be incorrect. It should have been La Hogue, from Sydney.

The barque Island City, recently purchased by Mr. James Merriman for £3500, is rapidly being fitted out, and will leave in a week or two for Hongkong. This vessel first became Mr. Merriman's property about five years ago, when he bought her for £3200, but without leaving the port she was resold for £4500. Since then she has been employed in a trade for which no vessel in the harbour is better adapted, viz., carrying cattle. While so engaged, she made some unparalleled passages between Gladstone and Auckland, under the command of the late Captain Calder, and was noted for landing her cattle in better condition than any of the other cattle ships running at the time. Her fittings have been taken down and every seam re-caulked. Her skin, timbers, beams, and planking have also been examined, and found to be as sound and perfect as the day she left the hands of the builder. Her passenger accommodation, both cabin and steerage, is to be made more complete, and as soon as the carpenters have finished she will be placed in the painters' hands for the appointed decorations to be carried out. Her spars and rigging have all been found to be in excellent order, and any one who pays a visit to this really first-class barque must be impressed with the fact that the Island City is a valuable addition to the fine fleet of vessels belonging to this port.

The Platypus (s.) sailed yesterday at noon for the Macleay River via Port Macquarie.

The Helen Macgregor (s.) crossed the Clarence Bar on the 11th at 3.30 p.m., and arrived at Sydney on Thursday, the 13th, at 1.30 p.m. She brings the following cargo—779 bags maize, 21 bales wool, and sundries. Experienced strong northerly winds first part, middle part strong southerly and heavy sea; Wednesday, 12th, at 3.30 p.m., put into Sugarloaf Bay, and left again at midnight; latter part fresh westerly winds and fine weather prevailed.

The Alexandra (s.) left the Sandridge Pier at 3 p.m. on the 11th instant, cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6.15 p.m., passed Wilson's Promontory at 4.55 a.m. on the 12th, Cape Howe at 0.30 a.m. on the 13th, Cape St. George at 3.30 p.m. on the 13th, entered Sydney harbour at 0.30 a.m. on the 14th, and made fast to the Company's wharf at 1.5 a.m. Experienced fresh head winds to Montague Island; thence to Sydney, fresh breeze from S.S.W. with fine weather.

THE WEATHER.

By telegram we learn that a strong S. W. gale was blowing yesterday at Gabo Island, extending as far as Kiama, as indicated by the storm signals displayed at Port Phillip, but the weight of the wind did not reach this port. The sky was clear and the weather fine throughout the day.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 12.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), from Sydney.
April 12.—Gazelle, brig, Brent, from Auckland.
April 12.—Catherine Jane, barque, Jenkins, from Melbourne.
April 12.—Alexandre, schooner, Brown, from Melbourne.
April 12.—Ann and Jane, barque, M'Donald, from Melbourne.
April 12.—Sea Nymph, barque, Fara, from Melbourne.
April 12.—Hercules, schooner, Frencar, from Omaru.
April 12.—Moonta, ship, Barnason, from Wallaroo.
April 13.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 13.—Omeo (s.), Calder, for Melbourne, with 753 tons coal.
April 13.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 12.—Prompt, Agnes, from Sydney.

RICHMOND RIVER.

ARRIVALS.

April 2.—Adieu, from Brisbane.
April 8.—Sir Isaac Newton, from Sydney.

The West Hartley No. 2 crossed the Richmond River bar at 7 a.m. on Sunday morning, with a fresh southerly wind and moderate sea, which increased in violence; at 2 p.m. shipped a heavy sea, carrying away the bowsprit, and staving in the bottom of the boat; arrived at the Clarence Heads at noon on the 10th instant.—*C. and R. R. Examiner*, April 11.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 8.—Record, from Foo Chow; Edith Smith, from Port Natal; Miss Kilmansegg, from Mauritius; Alexandra, from Samarang.

April 9.—Cerberus, colonial war steamship, from Plymouth; Rangitoto (s.), from New Zealand; Dandenong (s.), Macquarie, from Sydney; Florella, from New York.

April 10.—Highflyer, Bengal, from London; Claud Hamilton (s.), from Newcastle; Hero (s.) from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 8.—Gottenburg (s.) for New Zealand.
April 9.—Medea, Lucknow, Reue, for Newcastle.
April 10.—E. C. Beal, Ecliptic, Eleanor, for Newcastle.

Of the arrivals in port yesterday, the centre of attraction was undoubtedly the turret-ship Cerberus, which, after a somewhat eventful voyage, anchored in the bay early in the afternoon. She entered Port Phillip Heads at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, and after a brief detention steamed through the West Channel, in charge of Pilot M'Queen. From the idea which had gone abroad, that her steam power was only equal to something like five knots, her appearance in the bay was not expected until well on in the afternoon; but, to the astonishment of not a few, she came up from the Heads at a fair average speed. Like almost all the modern vessels of war, the Cerberus is uncouth and unattractive in appearance, and when stripped of the superstructure and top-hamper which now form her principal guise as a ship she will show but a very faint semblance of her present self. The suggestion of fitting her up as a sailing vessel has been a success. The Cerberus is barque rigged, and although her masts and spars seem rather light for so ponderous a vessel they have proved quite serviceable on the voyage out. The Cerberus left Plymouth, in command of Captain Panter, on November 7, and called at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Galle, Batavia, Fremantle (W. A.), and King George's Sound, which latter place she left on the 30th ultimo.—*Argus*, April 10.

WARRNAMBOOL.

DEPARTURE.

April 10.—Prima Donna, for Sydney.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Agnes Rose, ship, 109, Purves, in Neutral Bay, Gilchrist, Watt and Co., agents.
Alexandra, brig, 289, Brabham, in the stream, Beilby and Scott, agents.
Alexandrine, French barque, 348, Vanjorieud, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Alice Cameron, barque, 350, Carter, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Ann, schooner, 126, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Atrevida, barque, 350, Kindred, at Macnamara's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Aurora, brig, 210, Dawson, at Smith's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Blanche, H.M.S., 8 guns, Montgomerie, in Farm Cove.
British Flag, ship, 1285, Mills, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents. For London.
Bruckley Castle, ship, 1200, Wallis, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Byron, brig, 174, Ward, at Campbell's Wharf, Cowlishaw, Brothers, agents.
Carl Ludwig, Danish brig, 288, Carlson, in Neutral Bay, Parbury, Brothers, agents.
Clara Sayers, barque, 293, Middleton, at Moore's Wharf, Messrs. Fraser and Co., agents.
Colonist, schooner, 151, on Patent Slip, J. Cuthbert, agent.
Coquette, schooner, 120, M'Leven, at Smith's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, agents.
Clio, H.M.S. 26 guns, Stirling, in Fitzroy Dock.
Cumeria, ship, 1284, Brown, at Circular Wharf, Dangar, Gedye, and Co., agents. For London.
Don, schooner, 50, Anthon, in Darling Harbour. Captain, agent.
Doune Castle, ship, 887, Erskine, at Circular Wharf, J. Frazer and Co., agents.
Douglass, schooner, 93, Thompson, at the Commercial Wharf, C. B. Bond, agent.
E. K. Bateson, brig, 184, at Smith's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Feronia, barque, 329, M'Laughlan, at Grafton Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Francis, barque, Hill, Towns and Co., agents, at Towns's Wharf.
Glendower, ship, 1192, Duncan, in Neutral Bay, J. Fraser and Co., agents. For Maldon Island.
Guichen, French war steamer, 4 guns, in Waterview Dock.
Harbottle, barque, 319, Wood, at Grafton Wharf, Colonial Sugar Company, agents.
Hawkesbury, ship, 1200, Sayers, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Highland Mary, American whaler, 240, French, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Barron and Austin, agents.
Island City, barque, 350, in Darling Harbour, J. Merriman, agent. For Hongkong.
Inverary, brig, 285, Hutton, at the Market Wharf, Captain, agent.
Jane, barque, 342, Le Bas, at Market Wharf, Fraser and Co. agents.
James Merriman, 300, ——, at Smith's Wharf, J. Merriman, agent.
Jubilee, ship, 754, Monkman, at Parbury's Wharf, Parbury, Brothers, agents. For London.
Kate, barque, 374, Cooper, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Kate Kearney, schooner, 69, Hastings, at Smith's Wharf, H. Burns, agent.
Kosciusko, ship, 1057, Lawson, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Loch Urr, barque, 800, Edgar, at Grafton Wharf, Mason, Brothers, agents.
Mary Blair, schooner, 328, Carson, at Grafton Wharf, J. Fraser and Co., agents.
Naiad, brig, 293, Brown, at Market Wharf, Colonial Sugar Company, agents.
Native Lass, schooner, 106, Greenless, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Petrel, schooner, 80, Offer, at Circular Wharf, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. For sale.
Prince of Wales, schooner, 180, Emerson, at Campbell's Wharf, E. Lowther, agent. For S. S. Islands.
Questembert, French barque, 319, Gilbert, in the stream, Colonial Sugar Company, agents.
Rangoon, R.M.S.S., 1200, Skottowe, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent. For Galle.
Rebecca Jane, brig, 300, Newton, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Reconnaissance, barque, 280, Watson, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Scotia, brig, 210, Robertson, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Sea Gull, ketch, 19, Haddock, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Captain, agent. For S. S. Islands.
Sir Isaac Newton, schooner, 121, Mackie, on Patent Slip, Broomfield and Whitaker, agents.
St. Magnus, barque, 389, Easterbook, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Strathdon, 1010, Jamison, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Strathnaver, ship, 1100, Devey, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Sydney Griffiths, barque, 335, Patten, at Circular Wharf, Beilby, and Scott, agents.
Tasso, barque, 264, Heard, at Alger's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Tavistock, barque, 533, M'Connell, in the stream, Willis and Lloyd, agents.
Tyra, barque, 278, Verney, at Smith's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Venture, brig, 200, Robinson, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Western Star, brig, 210, , at Circular Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Winefred, ship, 1349, Loftus, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents.
Woodbine, barque, 252, Ware, at Market Wharf, Merriman, agent.
Ziska, brig, 214, Scaplehorn, at Campbell's Wharf, Daniell, King, and Co., agents.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Ascalon, 938, Scott.
Commissary, 899, Wagstaff.
Centurion, Taylor, 896.
Christiana Thompson, 1079, Murray.
Damascus, 964, Ross.
Glenlora, 764, January 25. Sailed.
Himalaya, 1004, M'Intyre.
Maitland (s.), 710, Chatfield, January 21. Sailed.
Northampton, 1161, Barclay.
Queen of Nations, 800, Donald.
St. Mungo, 1875, Watkins.
Warwick, 1005, Skinner.
Windsor Castle, 1100, Cargill, February 1. Sailed.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rajah, 1257, Hendry.

FROM NEW YORK.

Annie Sise, 1163, Robinson.
Miner.
Tuck Sing, 310, Marshall.

FROM HONGKONG.

Lady Bowen, 992, Woodcock.
Neville, 715, Hemsworth.

FROM BATAVIA.

Nereus, Broeder.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Stranger.
Melrose.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Alma.

FROM ILO ILO.

Clara Hargraves, 404, Jackson.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—April 13.

450 bags potatoes, Nipper and See
2601 baskets sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.
1 case upholstery, Hodgson and Albery
12 packages oilstores, 55 packages dried fruits, M. Metcalfe and Co.
189 packages drapery, 64 bales blankets, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
3 cases yellow metal, 20 bales woolpacks, 1 bale twine, 2 cases boots, E. Vickery
7 cases drapery, W. C. Keik
45 cases vestas, Myers and Solomon
21 packages drapery, Farmer and Co.
10 packages drapery, F. Perks and Co.
94 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons
4189 bags wheat, 572 bags flour, Beilby and Scott
82 packages boots and shoes, L. Lipmann
40 cases boots, J. Springthorpe
5 cases oil, 70 packages apothecaries' ware, 3 hogsheads white spirit, E. Row and Co.
2 cases gasfittings, T. J. Bown and Co.
7 packages drapery, H. Bull
40 hogsheads rum, Bank N. S. Wales
4 cases marmalade, W. Riedy
25 cases champagne, 6 cases rifles, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
2420 bags wheat, Hardie and Mitchell
120 bundles wire, 29 packages paint, 550 bundles 1390 bars iron, 68 packages hardware and ironmongery, 100 drums tar, 5 packages copper, Lassetter and Co.
2 cases confectionery, G. E. Austen
1600 bags potatoes, R. J. Hardy
2 quarter-casks whisky, J. H. Butchart
18 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
160 bags wheat, 58 tons potatoes, C. B. Bond
200 barrels cement, M. Faviell
5 bales woolpacks, 1 case spice, 31 packages dried fruits, 2 bales twine, G. E. Austen
100 empty mats, 45 tons sugar, Frazer and Co.
100 hogsheads ale, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
57 packages oilstores and groceries, 19 casks canary seeds, 1 case fireworks, J. Macgregor
130 packages oilstores, 10 cases provisions, J. J. Curran
50 cases kerosene, 438 casks cement, 30 bags sugar, 340 cases oilstores, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
16 cases provisions, Harrison and Attwood
1 case drapery, A. Hordern and Sons
1 case barometers, A. Tornaghi
2 cases violins, 5 cases cutlery, 4 cases shoes, 1 case pens, 1 bundle lines, 2 cases books, Myers and Solomon
635 iron plates, 5 packages machinery, P. N. Russell and Co.
564 bags wheat, Barker and Co.
2902 bags wheat, 300 bags flour, C. Wilson
26 cases hats, B. Braun
24 packages drapery, D. Jones and Co.
2 cases maps and books, G. Wall
57,184 feet timber, R. Grant
4 cases books, J. J. Moore
206 hogsheads ale, G. Thornton
2 packages tobacco, Jacobs and Co.
12 cases paper and stationery, S. T. Leigh and Co.
78 packages drapery, Perry, Brothers
1 package furniture, 9 cases mirrors, 3 cases baskets, 1 case pens, Jacobs, Brothers
83 packages boots, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
15 packages drapery, Cable and Tickle
22 trunks boots, M. Molony
35 bales paper, D. Nichol
1 case needles and boot linings, French and Co.
8 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
16 packages drapery, Ford, Adams, and Co.
5 packages books and stationery, W. Maddock
24 drums ink, Greville and Co.
4 packages (billiard table), 25 cases oil, J. Jacobs and Son
2 cases millinery, N. Hopson
94 bales flax, A. Forsythe.

[By Electric Telegraph.]
MELBOURNE.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.—Formosa, Golden Age, Tell, for Newcastle; Aldinga (s.), for Adelaide.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney; Florence Irving (s.), for the Northern Ports.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
April 13.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.	Fresh, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Light, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 13.

	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Queensland.		
Dalby	Calm. Fine	
Cardwell	Calm. Fine	
Townsville	SE. Fine	
Bowen	SE. Fine	
Port Mackay	S. Fine	
Clermont	E. Fine	
Waverley	SE. Fine	
Nebo	S. Fine	
Rockhampton	SE. Fine	
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine	
Maryborough	Calm. Fine	
Gayndah	Calm. Fine	
Roma	SW. Fine	
Brisbane	SW. Fine	
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine	
N. S. Wales.		
Casino		NW. Fine
Tenterfield		SW. Fine
Grafton		E. Fine
Clarence Heads		Calm. Fine
Muswellbrook	N. Fine	
Maitland	W. Fine, clear	W. Fine
Port Stephens	W. Cold, fine	W., fresh. Fine
Newcastle	NW. Fine	S., fresh. Fine
Barranjuie	W., light. Fine	S. Dull
Windsor	Calm. Fine	E. Fine
Sydney	WSW. Fine	S. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine	S., fresh. Fine, clear
Wollongong	SE. Fine	SE., fresh. Fine
Kiama	SW. Fine	SE., fresh. Fine
Jervis Bay	W., fresh. Fine	SE., fresh. Fine
Goulburn	W., fresh. Fine	W. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Queanbeyan	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Bombala	S. Cold	S. Fine
Cooma	S. Fine, cold	SW., strong
Eden	SW., gale. Fine, clear	SW., strong
Gabo Island	WSW., gale. Dull	SW., strong
Yass	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Tumut	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Kiandra	SW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Albury	W. Fine, clear	W. Fine
Mount Victoria	W., strong. Fine	W. Fine
Bathurst	W. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Carcoar	S. Cloudy	
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Cassilis	ESE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	NW. Fine	SE. Fine
Wellington	SW. Fine	NW. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Orange	SW., fine. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Forbes	W. Cloudy	W. Fine
Grenfell	ENE. Cloudy	E. Fine
Young	W. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Wagga Wagga	SE. Fine	NW. Fine
Urana	W. Fine	W. Fine
Deniliquin	SSW. Fine	SW. Fine
Hay	SW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Balranald	NW., strong. Fine	SSE. Fine
Euston	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Wentworth	SW. Clear, fine	SW. Fine
Victoria.		
Melbourne	W. Fine, heavy rain	
Queenscliff	W. Fine	
Cape Schank	SW., fine. Cloudy	
Cape Otway	W. Cloudy, fine	
Portland	WSW. Cloudy, fine	
South Australia.		
Guichen Bay	SSW. Fine	
Adelaide	WSW. Showery	
M'Donnell Bay	SW. Cloudy	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 a.m.

Barometer.—Melbourne, 30·106; Queenscliff, 30·10; Cape Schank, 29·83; Cape Otway, 29·862; Portland, 30·140; Guichen Bay, 30·145; Adelaide, 30,188.

Thermometer.—Melbourne, 55·2; Queenscliff, 57·; Cape Schank, 57·; Cape Otway, 58·; Portland, 57·; Guichen Bay, 61·2; Adelaide, 59·.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 34' 35" East. 3rd March, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

April 12th, 1871. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	Wind Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·112	59·7	89	W.	6	0·2	10	1 88	5·0
P.M. 3	·023	65·0	80	SE.	4	0·1	10		
,, 9	·002	60·4	94	W.	3	0·0	0		4·0
Mean	30·046	61·7	87·7		4	0·1	6·7		4·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·044.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 66·8 | Sun-maximum .... 97·7
Minimum .... 55·9 | Grass-minimum .... 53·1

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 97·6 at 1.5 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 66·8.

Total rainfall from January 1st to April 13th=19·781 inches.

Annual average of the preceding twelve years=51·011 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1st to April 1st during the previous 13 years, 14·920 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,
arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Barometer.	Tempre. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Max.	Min.	Rain in Inches.
			At 9 a.m.—April 13, 1871.					For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.		
Cassilis	140		—	—	—	ESE.	—	—	43·2	0
Dubbo	280		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	70·9	—	0
Mus'elbr'k	96		—	—	—	N.	1·0	66·8	55·3	0
Mudgee	120		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	43·0	0
W. Maitl'd.	16		—	—	—	W.	16·0	82·3	59·0	0·12
Newcastle	1	109	29·915	64·2	81	WNW	0·2	66·8	56·8	0·67
Orange	132	2891	—	—	—	SW.	9·0	68·3	48·8	0
Bathurst	100	2388	—	57·0	65	W.	1·0	71·0	41·0	0
Par'amatta	16		—	—	—	WSW	1·0	69·0	56·3	0
Sydney	5	155	29·941	63·1	83	SW.	0·1	66·8	56·8	0·02
Wentw'rth	520		—	—	—	SW.	0·5	69·3	—	0
W'll'gong.	0		—	—	—	SE.	1·0	68·1	54·7	0
Goulburn	57	2129	30·000	55·5	70	W.	0·2	67·3	46·9	0
Que'nbey'n	63		—	—	—	W.	0·0	61·2	51·7	0
Deniliquin	278	410	30·201	53·0	69	SSW.	4·0	73·1	46·7	0
Kiandra	84	4640	30·144	43·4	82	SW.	1·0	56·7	39·0	0·10
Cooma	47		—	—	—	S.	16·0	65·6	47·8	0
Eden	0	107	29·826	58·7	58	S.	4·0	65·0	57·1	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL 14TH, 1871.

Object.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
Sun	6.23	5.38
Moon	12.49 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
Mercury	7.44 a.m.	6.14 p.m.
Venus	8.51 a.m.	7.3 p.m.
Mars	4.19 p.m.	3.40 a.m.
Jupiter	11. 9 a.m.	8.55 p.m.
Saturn	10.10 p.m.	12.20 p.m.

Phases of the Moon.	
Full Moon	6th
Last quarter	13th
New Moon	20th
First quarter	28th
Moon's age, 23·9 days.	

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m., 5h. 20m.; p.m., 5h. 59m.

Moon.—In Equator, 5th; G.S. Declination, 11th; in Equator, 18th; G.N. Declination, 26th; Apogee, 23rd; Perigee, 8th.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

District Court.—Ca. sa. Motions: Warren v. Farrow, M'Gregor v. Unwin, Warren v. D'Alquen, Cohen v. Robinson, Chate v. Boam, Humphrey v. D'Arcy, Black v. Seard, Henly and others v. Quinlan, Churchill v. Beauchamp, Wilson and others v. Marshall, Landers v. Hill, Harrison and others v. Hambly, Barnett v. Shann. Interpleader: Taylor and others v. Glover. Goldstein v. Hannington, Manby v. Allt and another, Fox v. Watson, Graham v. Phillips, Firman v. Duffy, Bedford v. Lemon, Galliott and another v. Asher, Rout v. Daly, Murray v. Davis, Pointer v. Eggleton, Stores v. Biggs, M'Cabe v. Martin, Cockerdge v. Reus and wife, Kelso v. O'Neill.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

The House sat for only a few minutes.

Mr. Docker laid on the table of the House some returns having reference to the port of Newcastle; and the Sydney Meat Preserving Company's Bill was referred, on the motion of Mr. Weekes, to a select committee.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

The petition from Mr. T. S. Mort was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lord moved the third reading of the Customs Duties Bill.

Sir James Martin, in answer to a question from Mr. Samuel, said the Government did not intend to recommit the bill.

Mr. Farnell opposed the bill, considering that it ought to be withdrawn, since it brought to the revenue only an increase of some £12,000, and it was not worth while to create such a mercantile revolution merely to secure so small a sum. Comparing the result of the Tariff Bill with the Treasurer's statement, he contended that, as Mr. Lord expected £146,200 of additional revenue from this bill, and as £133,500 of that had been refused by the House, there would be only £12,700 of additional revenue, and this would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country. He rejected the Treasurer's second statement as an afterthought, considering it exceedingly doubtful that these expectations would be realised. As with the whole amount of revenue asked for there would have been a surplus of only £18,000, now that £133,500 had been refused, there would, on the Treasurer's own showing, be a deficit of £114,000. It was very unlikely that the amendment of the Stamp Act would be agreed to because hon. gentlemen when in opposition had declared themselves against it. The House ought to insist upon knowing what the Government meant to do with the deficit debt, which they promised to pay out of current revenue, before it gave its assent to the third reading of this bill.

Mr. W. Forster entered into a lengthy consideration of the principles of free trade and protection, and denied the assertion which had been made that it was impossible to form a perfectly free-trade tariff, by the imposition of duties upon articles which would in no way affect the industry of the colony. He was not prepared at present to do away with duties through the Custom-house; but he could see the way to the adoption of a tariff which, combined with retrenchment and an extension of the municipal system, would be quite sufficient for our requirements. There was nothing to prevent the introduction of such a scheme at the present moment. By the present tariff every industry was affected, some industries most seriously. On this ground it was most objectionable, as well as because it interfered with trade; also and lastly, as the most serious ground, because it continued the ad valorem duties.

Mr. S. Brown opposed the motion, and the third reading was carried by 28 to 13.

Mr. Samuel resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Military and Naval Forces Regulation Bill. It seemed to him that this bill should not have been introduced until Parliament had first voted the money for the maintenance of the required force. That a force would be required to watch these forts was indisputable; but it did not follow that, therefore, this bill was wanted to regulate such a force. He objected to the defensive works which had been constructed, as they had been erected upon no competent authority, and were built, as it had been said, at too great an elevation. Then, again, before they committed themselves to the expense of this force, they ought to have a responsible person to command them, and such a one they had not at present. He altogether denied that the colony was called upon to show the mother country that it was able to defend itself; for if England became involved in war, it would be her duty to take measures for our protection. He drew attention to the fact that Sir James Martin had moved a vote of censure against the late Government for raising this money for the construction of defences, but now that the money was raised the hon. gentleman made no objection to spending it. The result of this expenditure was that the House was asked for this permanent force to guard the works constructed. Rather than raise such a force, he considered it would be better so to amend our Volunteer Act as to place the Volunteers more under control than they now are. Anything would be better than such a bill as this, for if the force were once commenced, it would be found to be nothing more than the beginning of an expenditure which would soon be far heavier than the colony could bear, and in every respect the bill was premature, and he would therefore move, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. W. Forster admitted that if a force was necessary, some such bill as this would be required; and that there was no danger to our liberties from this force if appointed. He believed, however, that such a force was not required, and that it would be far better to depend upon a militia. He complained of the large unauthorised expenditure upon batteries undertaken by the Government. This outlay had the effect of committing the country to an outlay very much larger than that already incurred. Until the House had sanctioned the construction of these fortifications, he refused to take into account any consideration on that head. If the House sanctioned these fortifications, men would be necessary to protect them, and he would prefer that these men should be militia, or, failing them, volunteers, rather than mercenaries. The greatest danger which he saw was in the enormous expenditure which this paid force would entail upon the colony in a few years, for it would be quite certain that it would be increased gradually year by year until it bore us down under its weight.

Mr. Hoskins had always thought that something ought to be done to defend this harbour from aggression; and agreed in the advisability of constructing the fortifications on the harbour. As he saw no probability of the English Government giving us a supply of artillerymen, since that arm of the service was very much needed at home, he agreed in the necessity for providing a force to defend the forts which had been erected. They could not expect the Volunteers to do this, because they were scattered about the city and the suburbs, and could not readily be got together in case of alarm; whilst though they had given their services to the colony they had not given them permanently. They had their ordinary avocations to attend to, and could not be expected to leave them to form battery guards. The real question for their consideration in this bill was, whether it would be better to organise a small paid force, or whether they should compel the inhabitants of the colony to give forced service and to leave their ordinary business to do military duty. Where labour was so much needed he thought it would be unadvisable to take men from their occupations, and on that ground he would support the enrolment of a small force.

Mr. S. Brown blamed the Government for not having laid before the House all particulars connected with these fortifications; though he admitted that they had done no more than their duty in having the batteries constructed. He allowed that it was our duty to defend ourselves, and that, having the batteries, it was requisite to have men to protect them; but he doubted very much whether the class of persons likely to be obtained at the pay proposed would be such as we should be disposed to rely on in time of danger. It was not yet too late to get a battery of Artillery from England, and it was only when an application for it was refused that he would give his consent to such a force as was now proposed. If it was required to take care of the guns and to protect them from injury, this could be done by the employment of a few men without such a bill as this.

Mr. Buchanan opposed the bill.

Mr. Weaver would support the bill, and if he had had any doubt about the propriety of so doing, it would have been removed by finding that Mr. Buchanan was opposed to it.

Mr. Fitzpatrick opposed the bill, principally replying to the remarks of Mr. Hoskins.

Mr. Lucas would support the bill if the Government would give him assurance that it would limit the number of men to be raised under it to a hundred or a hundred and fifty artillerymen. He would not, however, place it in the power of any Government to raise any number of men it might think proper.

Mr. Stephen reminded the House that the country had for years past recognised the necessity for defending itself. We were rich enough to excite the cupidity of nations, and to lead kingdoms to inflict a blow upon the colony in order to damage England. In recognising this the House had called the Volunteers into existence, even though we had the Imperial troops here. Those troops were now gone, and we required a force to take their place. He would prefer companies of Artillery from England, but as he saw no prospect of obtaining them, he should support this bill. He declined to put his faith in the Volunteers alone, or to believe that a militia bill could be framed so as to suit the requirements of the colony. It would be a lasting disgrace to us, if we allowed ourselves to be found unprotected when the hour of danger came. There was no reason why we should not be able to get good men and true in the colony, to serve in this force for our defence; and there was no doubt but the Government would take care that we had only young and active men there employed.

Captain Onslow defended the army and navy from the attacks made on them by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Butler.

Mr. Butler made some personal explanation.

Mr. Garrett pointed out that 2s. per diem paid to these men would be quite equal to the pay now given to the constabulary, seeing that in addition to the pay, the men would have their clothing, lodging, and rations, and a pension in the case of anything happening to them. It was part of our duty to provide for our defence, for though we might preach peace there was no concealing the fact that nations were becoming more warlike than they had been for many years past. At the same time he quite agreed that the number of men to be raised ought to be limited.

Sir James Martin explained that it had been suggested that the gunners should receive 2s. 3d. per diem, and the infantry 2s. per diem. Quarters, rations, fuel, and light, and a ration of groceries would be supplied, for which there would be a stoppage of 3½d. per diem. For this amount it was stated that the Government would be able to obtain the services of men who certainly would not come under the designation of vagabonds.

The amendment was negatived by 23 to 8; and the second reading was carried by 21 to 10.

The House adjourned at six minutes to 12, until 3 o'clock this day.

The Customs' Duties Bill—a measure of the most offensive character—awaits the third reading. Of course no opposition will be made sufficient to defeat it. It is true that only twenty members voted in its behalf. An Assembly of seventy-two members yielded but twenty persons to take an active part in this unjust and even ridiculous measure. But then, it must be admitted on the other side, that in a House of equal number only ten could be found to vote against it. The arguments were entirely on one side, and the votes on the other. The supporters of the bill did not dare to defend it. They simply trusted to their numbers and carried the measure, silent and smiling, like barbers' blocks.

The bill will then pass to the Upper House. That it is within its competence to reject the bill, or amend it, is indisputable. This certainly will not be questioned by the head of the present Administration. Not only has the Legislative Council a legal right, but it has Parliamentary custom in its favour; otherwise, any measure that might be devised could be forced upon the country by the voice of the single Chamber. It would be difficult to understand of what utility the Upper House can be if, upon the plea of incompetency, it submits in silence. There are mercantile men in the Legislative Council who understand what they are about. They may be told indeed that it is a dangerous thing to interfere with measures having money clauses. Let those who consider it dangerous to reject seek a reform in the Constitution. We shall probably have several other little changes to introduce whenever this great reform shall come. Meantime we must look to the Legislative Council to supply that check which it was intended to present against crude, hasty, or passionate legislation.

Every mercantile man has pronounced open condemnation upon this bill as an insult to an honourable calling—as an obstruction to pursuits of the highest utility—as offering impediments to the conduct of foreign and domestic trade, and as threatening, but without actually intimidating, those who are disposed to defraud the revenue. The Government have not even denied the evil tendencies which have been attributed to this bill. They have hoped that they will not be so great as expected. They have thought that they might make changes by appointing certain officers and giving certain summary powers; but they are not quite certain of anything excepting that they have brought in a bill with clauses of their own invention, and bristling with obstructions and threatenings which may annoy a class against whom the Premier of this country has avowed antipathy. There is no accounting for men's likes and dislikes. They cannot be traced unless we follow up the formation of the mind through all the events of life, when we might, perhaps, find some latent cause which would be sufficient to explain the mischievous animosity. We confess ourselves to be astonished at its existence, and its open and even vociferous avowal. It is hard to understand why a lawyer should admire the primitive plan which exists where all men grow their own potatoes and knock on the head any intruder who wishes to steal them. There is in such a country no room indeed for commercial law.

The objections to the bill by the merchants of this city, who are the representatives of its trade, are indisputable. They complain that injustice would attend the operation of the measure, as well as fraud, from the beginning to the end. A merchant in Glasgow, for instance, ships his goods by a vessel from that port, and with them their invoice. Another merchant ships goods from the same manufactory from the port of London. Our law is to make the charges from Glasgow to London subject to the ad valorem duty. We do not urge the manifest injustice of such a system; but we scorn the intellect that can imagine that such charges will not be evaded, and that the ship in London, freighted with the Glasgow goods, will have an invoice dated Glasgow. An upright man, who fears an oath, and hates everything like the evasion of law, will tell the truth as to where he bought the articles which he imports; but men of another temper will think themselves perfectly justified in resisting a law which is conceived in the spirit of reckless injustice. All the oaths and declarations which are to be demanded will lose their power from the vagueness of the propositions which they have to attest. One man understands an oath as implying not that the fact stated is true—which, indeed, he could not possibly tell—but that it is true as far as he knows. What, then, is the effect of such a declaration but to put him on his guard against knowing too much.

As for the experts, who are supposed to possess all knowledge, and to be advisers of the Collector of Customs—who can do no wrong—their functions would require omniscience. There is something mortifying in legislation so absurd. Who are these "experts," that are to know the value of all articles, brought from all countries, and under all circumstances—the rise and fall of prices, and the causes of variation? "The fair market price!" But what is the fair market price for cottons, for ribbons, for gloves, and for jewels?

The despotic power given to seize goods on the supposition of an intent to cheat the Government is equally atrocious. The public opinion of the community has not force enough to overawe the rashness of a Collector, or to stop the rapacity of a seizing officer, or to compel redress from a Ministry supported by a compact and corrupt majority. It is true these combinations for mischief do not last for a long time, but they are omnipotent as long as they continue, and there is no responsibility worth a straw in the distance to check the indulgence of malignant passions. The tendency of the bill in other respects is absurd and mischievous.

But all legislation in reference to this subject is equally amazing. Is it conceivable that the Ministry of a country should force a law to free goods from another colony, and to levy duties upon them at its own port? Is it conceivable that the Premier should put 5 per cent. upon blank paper brought into his own country, and admit from a neighbouring country printed paper without charge, thus destroying the trade of the printer in all large local contracts? Is it imaginable that he should charge a duty upon iron and other materials used for the construction of ships, while ships of all nations can come in free from taxation? Surely these are monstrosities that could not be expected from any man, whatever might be his ideas of trade. Even if he looked at the local merchants as monsters, would he carry his resentment until it reached the working man, the printer, shipbuilder, tailor, dressmaker, draper, and shopkeeper? Yet this is what our present legislation professes to do.

We hope the Upper House will throw out the bill as the only proper remedy. They will then obviate all disputes about their rights. The statements of the Colonial Treasurer, leave no doubt about the sufficiency of the revenue to carry on the Government. Another session will offer an opportunity to revise our fiscal laws. That such a system as this can continue would imply that all public spirit was dead, and that the country was prepared to submit to any yoke that was proposed by our warlike Attorney-General—our colonial Bismark!

Although provision is made by the Land Law for the settlement of the people on the land, and the creation of a class of freeholders, it is found practically that the land falls into the hands of capitalists, when those who once owned it have exhausted the slender means they brought to the work of clearing, improvement, and cultivation. This transference is all too speedy for the credit of the theory of free selection, but nevertheless, the logic of fact waits not to prove this theory or that, but speeds on to the establishment of the truth. It was the desire of Captain Onslow to obtain information through the census returns of the number of free selectors continuing to hold the land on which they first settled, and by this time, that is to say, before fresh legislation occurs, the country should be given to know what is the true state of the case. Whenever the facts are collected, we doubt not that it will be found that a very large proportion of these lands have lapsed to those who advanced money upon them, or have got into the possession of storekeepers. This is the natural result of encouraging people to settle upon the land, irrespective of capital. It is not the land that makes a country rich, else Australia was rich enough when under the dominant foot of the black man; it is capital which sets labour to work to redeem it, and till it, and extract from it such things as are necessary to sustain civilised life. In countries that are ill provided with capital, though the inhabitants are few in number, and all of them are forced to labour for the necessaries of life, they are worse fed, clothed, and lodged, than even the poorest are in a richer country; though that be much more thickly peopled, and though many of the inhabitants of it are not obliged to labour with their hands at all. Legislators who seem to be bent upon diminishing capital here by a dangerous interference with commerce may very soon bring the colony to such an unfortunate state as to illustrate the truth of this position.

The tendency then is, in the present state of things, for land to be transferred from the original owners, and to become massed in fewer hands. The next position is, that those who were owners, or who discover that they have not capital enough to purchase the fee-simple of land, become tenants. They rent and cultivate the land of others. This is by no means an undesirable change either for the individuals or the country, all things being equal. It is as necessary, however, for the good of all parties, that the landlord should have capital, when he lets his land to others, as that he should have it when he takes his own land into cultivation. He has duties to perform with respect to his tenants which are very little thought of in this colony, and this is precisely why so much poverty is apparent upon a great many of the estates cut up into farms. It is to his interest to build a house, where the extent of land admits of it, to erect permanent buildings for the processes of husbandry, to sink wells, to make fences, and to do such other things as shall leave the tenant free to invest his capital in the legitimate business of farming, that is to say, in stocking and cultivating the land to the best of his ability. He may then count with some certainty upon getting a good tenant; and a good tenant for him is a good tenant for the colony. If he cannot do such things as these it is in vain to look for profit from the estate. There will be nothing but continual loss—the owner and the tenantry lapsing into a state such as has its prototype in Ireland. There will be no enterprise, no spirit, no progress. So much capital will be required of the tenant that he will feel it better to be owner, and spend his money on his own land, rather than on some one else's. The policy of the owner is clear in this case. It is to sell a large portion of his land, and lay out the money so acquired in permanent improvements, which will insure a safe return in a rent proportionate to the work done and the advantages offered. Amongst these advantages, there must be a lease and some form of tenant-right.

Not long ago, an Irish landlord issued the following address to his tenants:—

"I congratulate you on the passing of an Act of Parliament that will give you security of tenure and security for any improvements you make on your farms. Recollect that whatever money you expend in draining, in buildings, in reclaiming land, or other improvements, must be by law repaid to you before you can be dispossessed of your holdings. It is therefore clearly your interest to improve your farms. All the profit of the improvements will be for your benefit and that of your children. No one can deprive you of this profit. I, therefore, believe this new law is a good law, both for landlord and tenant. It will secure the landlord his rent—it will secure the tenant his capital, and, induce him to improve his farm; and therefore enable him to pay his rent with greater ease, and raise his condition in life. But it will do more—it will by degrees improve the wealth of the nation, and develop the resources of Ireland. Thank God, agrarian

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crime is unknown amongst you, but where it has been resorted to, I have no doubt that it will soon disappear when the new law is known, and its practical effects are properly understood. There are very few of you that have not got leases. I am willing to give those who have not got them leases for thirty-one years, which is much longer than is usually granted in other countries. It would greatly improve your position and wealth if you would follow the example of other countries in your farming. There the farmers sow more green crops, more vetches, more clover, more turnips, mangolds, carrots, and cabbage. Our climate and soil are badly suited to wheat—both the climate and soil are well adapted to stock of all kinds. I have taken some pains to improve your stock. I beg to impress on you the great advantage of well-bred stock. In these few plain words my sole object is to raise your condition—to improve your position, and to induce you to place full confidence in my anxiety to benefit you in any way you may point out."

Here we have a fair sample of what the relation between the landlord and tenant should be if the land is to be used with profit to the owner and the State. In the first place, there must be a lease of such a length as to impart confidence to the tenant. No sane man will lay out money upon an uncertain tenure, and if the lease is withheld the land will be always deteriorating. Sometimes high farming is seen in England on estates where no lease is granted. But in these cases the safeguard is not asked for. The word of the head of an ancient house is better often than a bond, and farms continue in families for hundreds of years. This, however, is not usual, and therefore the lease is required. The owners of well managed estates are exceedingly particular also to whom they let their farms. They require a guarantee from applicants of their being possessed of capital sufficient to develop the resources of the soil, and where such a guarantee is not required, the lease contains conditions of a very stringent nature, obliging the tenant to behave generously to the land and preventing its being "flogged." The order of cropping is prescribed, and tenants who disregard this article of the contract subject themselves to notice to quit.

There are English counties in which landlords and tenants are so protected by ancient custom as to render leases almost unnecessary. The landlord has little or nothing to do with temporary improvements. These are taken on valuation by the incoming of the outgoing tenant. Custom regulates what shall be charged for labour done, for manure left, or for unexhausted improvements of every kind; and is held good in a Court of law, provided the valuers do not agree. If there be no incoming tenant the owner pays the outgoer, and looks to be reimbursed by the next applicant for the farm, or by the growing crops which he is obliged to harvest himself. This system works remarkably well, for under the safeguard of custom the interests of the tenant and landlord are both protected almost as much as they need to be. The tenant invests his capital with the assurance that he will be reimbursed for his outlay whenever he quits the farm; and the entry of a farm is made so costly as to insure the possession of capital on the part of the incomer. The land therefore is maintained at, or about, the highest remunerative pitch, irrespective of the changes of tenantry. For instance, a farmer under these circumstances, although he knows that he will quit his holding next year, does not on that account hesitate to enrich the manure heap, which, speaking chemically, is the motive power of the farm, by investing £1000 or £1500 in oilcake to fatten his cattle and sheep, because, on presenting the receipt for this outlay to the valuers, he is well aware that one-third will be returned to him the first year, and two-thirds the next, on the reasonable ground that so much of the value of the material is supposed to remain with the incoming tenant. So of drainage and many other forms of improvement. Subsoil drainage, however, is generally considered to be a landlord's undertaking, being classed with buildings and more permanent improvements. Thus a landlord will often undertake to drain the land effectually, and charge the tenant a per-centage, or he will find pipes and leave the tenant to furnish labour.

Experience has proved that, without some forms of protection, capital will not be invested upon hired land. Great results have been produced in England and elsewhere by the practical recognition of this fact, and the sooner a similar policy is adopted by our landowners the better it will be for themselves and the country. Their usufruct of the land will then be for the benefit of the community; but it is not now.

CHILD SHOT.—A case of shooting, the circumstances of which are of a particularly mournful character, occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The facts of the case, so far as can at present be gleaned, are as follows:—A little girl, aged about twelve years, named Kate Jenkins, daughter of the late Dr. Jenkins of this city, a boy named William Chapman, a relative of Mr. M. Chapman, J.P. (Mayor), and other children, were at a party at Mr. Chapman's house on the Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe, about the time above mentioned. While the children were at play the boy Chapman, in a sportive mood it is stated, took up a gun which lay in a room in which the children were, and, not knowing it to be loaded, presented it at the girl Jenkins. The gun went off, and the contents passed through the poor girl's head, causing instantaneous death. Dr. Renwick was shortly afterwards in attendance. The melancholy occurrence has cast a deep gloom over the neighbourhood. The matter has been reported to the City Coroner, who will probably hold an inquest to-day, touching the circumstances connected with the case.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, shortly after 8 o'clock, a boy named Patrick Moran, was playing at the rear of Mr. Freehill's bakehouse, in Lower George-street, on some logs of timber, when one of them fell on the poor lad, and broke both his legs. He was at once removed to the Infirmary.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND ART.—The exhibition of industry and art, held in the Congregational schoolroom, Pitt-street, during the past week, has been attended by a considerable number of persons, to the encouragement of the young people under whose auspices it is held. To-day will be the last in which visitors will have an opportunity of inspecting the varied collection of beautiful exhibits.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Report for the week ending 10th April, 1871:—Admitted: 24 males, 11 females: total, 35. Discharged: 20 males, 12 females: total, 32. Died: 1 male. Remaining in house: 156 males, 74 females: total, 230.

ASHFIELD—WESLEYAN MINISTRY.—In accordance with the rules of the above Church, the Rev. Henry Wiles, lately stationed at Wagga Wagga, at which place he has successfully laboured for the last three years, is now in charge of the Wesleyan interests at Ashfield. Previous to the departure of the rev. gentleman from Wagga Wagga, besides a farewell tea meeting from the congregation to whom he ministered, the Mayor (Mr. Forsyth), on behalf of the inhabitants, presented him with an address and purse containing £45, as a token of their appreciation of his labours for the general good. It is hoped the same success will attend the rev. gentleman in his new sphere of labour.

THE INSPIRATION OF SCRIPTURE. — In the notice of the Rev. John Graham's lecture on the Inspiration of Scripture, a misprint occurs by which the sense is destroyed. For "and defended the critical examination of the construction of the passage in the original translation of the authorised version by a Greek, quoting from Dr. Henderson's Lectures upon Inspiration, pages 22 and 23," read "and defended, by a critical examination of the construction of the passage in the original Greek, the translation of the Authorised Version; quoting from Dr. Henderson's Lectures," &c.

CONCERT AT PENRITH.—An anonymous writer sends us an account of a concert, said to have been held at Penrith for the benefit of the hospital. We wish it to be understood that no such reports will be published, unless the party (in confidence) gives his or her real name and address.

STOCK-IN-TRADE of Galvanized Iron Workings, Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., at the Stores of Messrs. J. McIlwraith and Co., Pitt-street.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. sell the above to-day, as above, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

GOLD MINING ON CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.—Yesterday morning a deputation, consisting of Mr. Samuel, M.L.A., Mr. Church, M.L.A., Mr. Driver, M.L.A., and Mr. M'Millan (who attended as the representative of gold miners at Forest Creek), had an interview with the Secretary for Lands (the Hon. J. B. Wilson) to present petitions from the gold miners of Carcoar, Orange, Forest Reefs, and other localities, of which the following (presented by Mr. Samuel) is substantially a copy:—"To the Honorable the Minister for Lands. The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Carcoar and its neighbourhood, humbly showeth: 1. That the system of only leasing on Church and School lands for gold mining purposes, is not calculated to develope the resources of this district without bringing it under the Crown Lands Regulations. 2. That the unnecessary restrictions upon the transfer or encumbrance of leases, taken in connection with the fact that gold mining leases are used for the purpose of monopoly, show such rules to be unsuitable to the requirements of the individual miner. 3. That the miner should have the privilege of using the Government regulations on Church and School lands with respect to frontage and block claims (leaving it optional to lease), as a great number of miners cannot afford to pay for a lease and employ sufficient labour under the leasing regulations. 4. That frontage and block claims on Church and School lands might be held under a certificate, which could be issued by the Mining Registrar to the holders of such claims at a cost of 5s. for each man's ground, such certificate to be issued as soon as registration of the claim has been completed; that such certificate should give an indisputable title to the claim described in the certificate, and that the certificate should be conclusive evidence of the title, except as to existing prior rights. 5. That provided miners were allowed to occupy the Church and School lands in this district under conditions similar to those mentioned the ground would be prospected and employment given to hundreds more who, under the existing rules, cannot afford the risk of paying £7 for a lease on untried ground. 6. That the ground now under lease and on payable gold does not give employment to one-half the number of men that would be otherwise employed under the Crown Lands Regulations. 7. That the sum already paid for leases does not amount to near as much as the Government would derive from the system suggested, viz., 5s. per claim. 8. Your petitioners, therefore, hope you will be pleased to take the above requirements into your favourable consideration, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c." Mr. Wilson regretted that he had not had an earlier intimation of the views of the petitioners; for he would then have been in a position to have discussed the petition at greater length. The petition appeared to be based on the supposition that the Church and School lands were waste lands of the Crown—and he verily believed that they were, but the Supreme Court had decided that they were not. All that he could now say was that he would give the statements made in this petition all the attention that he could, and at the earliest moment he could, with the view of advising the Governor to adopt certain rules and regulations that might be more conducive to the prosperity of the mining interest. In reply to a question by Mr. Samuel, Mr. Wilson stated that the lessee of Church and School lands at Jembaicumbene had assumed a sort of proprietorship, and had charged the miners a license of £12 a-year. The theory with regard to waste lands of the Crown was, that the depreciation in the value of lands taken for gold-mining should not stand in the way of the development of the auriferous resources of the colony; but the Church and School lands stood in a very different position, for the Governor, as trustee of those lands, was bound to consider the interest of the estate as of paramount importance, and to suffer nothing to be done that would tend to lessen its permanent value. Mr. M'Millan said that the miners were quite willing to pay any reasonable sum which the Government might think proper to charge for the privilege asked, and it would, therefore, turn out that the revenue would be largely increased, while the mining interest would have greater scope for profitable operations. Mr. Wilson remarked that the alteration from the leasing to the claim system would necessitate a higher fee on account of the additional supervision required. Mr. M'Millan observed that some of the Church and School lands were being worked by miners in the way that the petitioners desired; but Mr. Wilson added that the practice was illegal, and, if largely practised, would be prevented. He hoped that these lands would yet be declared waste lands of the Crown, and that was the shortest way out of the difficulty. Mr. Samuel asked whether the lands in question, situate between Carcoar and Orange, were leased; and Mr. Wilson replied that they were, but that he would not renew the leases. Mr. Driver: There was nothing to prevent the owners of these leases making any arrangements they pleased. Mr. Wilson said that there was, and that Mr. Hassall had been interdicted from issuing licenses for claims. The leases granted were pastoral leases. Mr. Driver: Had no leases been granted since the decision of the Supreme Court? Mr. Wilson: The holders had been allowed to hold on from year to year, until the Government had time to make arrangements for the disposal of the land. Some further conversation similar in purport to the foregoing took place, and the interview then terminated.

THE INFECTED COW IN QUARANTINE.—A deputation with respect to the cow infected with foot and mouth disease, on board the hulk Harmony, waited upon the Minister for Lands yesterday. The deputation consisted of Dr. Jenkins, of Nepean Towers; Messrs. Cox, of Richmond; A. Cruikshank, of Weemabah; W. W. Brocklehurst, of Macquarie River; C. Brocklehurst, Walgett; and F. Todhunter, Macquarie. The deputation desired to know what steps had been taken with respect to the cow, and urged the Minister to destroy her and pay the owner compensation from the funds—to the amount as they understood of over £1800—standing at the credit of the Cattle Disease Prevention Act of 1866. This course they said would be far the most satisfactory to the country, as many medical men were of opinion there was very great risk of the disease yet spreading. They urged that even if the risk were small, the sum asked by Mr. White for compensation (£200) was so trifling compared with the enormous loss which the outbreak of this disease would entail on all the colonies, that it should be paid at once and the cow destroyed. The Minister said he had written to Mr. White, asking his permission to destroy the cow. Mr. White replied that his brother squatters had generously offered to compensate him if he would destroy her, but he refused to accept compensation from them, but said he would take £200 from the Government, and allow her to be destroyed. Mr. Wilson further informed the deputation that he did not consider himself justified in agreeing to Mr. White's proposal without the sanction of the Assembly, and that he believed the cow was perfectly safe where she was, he having taken, and would continue to take, every precaution to prevent the spread of the contagion. He said the person in charge of the cow was not allowed to come ashore. The deputation pointed out to the Minister that information had been received that morning that the cow was sick, and that there would be great danger in the veterinary attending on the cow, as he would not of course remain on the hulk, and might carry the infection to other cattle. The Minister recommended the deputation to write to Mr. White, urging him to destroy the cow, and accept compensation from them.

LECTURE AT ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOLROOM.—Yesterday evening, a lecture was delivered in St. Andrew's Schoolroom, Pitt-street, by the Rev. Canon King, on "The Rev. E. B. Elliott's Exposition of the Apocalypse." The Dean of Sydney presided, and introduced the lecturer; having first opened the proceedings with prayer. The rev. lecturer began by saying that he did not think there was any Book in Scripture which more clearly portrayed the existence of Christ's Church, as a whole, than the Book of Revelation; in which, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, was written out the history of that Church in all ages. He accepted the Apocalypse as an inspired book, descriptive of the Christian Church, and that admitted, its value must be perfectly evident to all. It comprised the history of the Church from the days of the Apostle John to the end of time. In his view of this Book he should chiefly (but not altogether) follow the exposition of it given in the "Horæ Apocalypticæ," of the Rev. Mr. Elliott. Having stated, in general terms, the mode in which he divided the Book in its supposed historical order, the lecturer commented upon the several messages to the Churches in Asia, which he considered to be addressed not only to those individual Churches, but to the members of the Church Universal in all time. The directly prophetical part of the Book began at the commencement of the 4th chapter, where, in a series of enigmatical pictures, was presented to the Apostle a full historical account of the events which followed, in consecutive order, after the year 95, from the reign of Nerva to the end of the reign of the second of the Antonines. This was prefigured by the opening of the First Seal, a period described by historians as one of comparatively good order and prosperity. The Second and Third Seals portrayed the increasing decline of the Roman Empire; the next period (the Fourth Seal) foreshowing the miseries and horrors attendant upon a space when there was a still more terribly rapid dissolution of the Roman Empire, in the Third Century. The Fifth Seal, he considered, looked back upon a period already supposed to be passed,—wherein the dreadful persecutions of the Christians, under Diocletian and Galerius, were foreshadowed. The Sixth Seal represented the great convulsion of affairs which took place at the ascension of Constantine. The 7th chapter belonged to the description of the Sixth Seal, and showed that there was to be an election out of the vast multitude who should profess Christianity. The lecturer proceeded with his categorical exposition of the Seventh Seal, and then of the trumpet angels, which he considered to refer to the division of the Roman Empire, the irruption of the Huns and Goths, the final fall of the Western Empire, and the ultimate destruction of Constantinople. The concluding verses of chapter ix. described (according to the lecturer) the lamentable state into which professed Christianity had fallen at the close of the 15th century, prior to the Reformation. The apostle was then described as seeing a "strong angel" with an open book, which was our Lord with the Bible. The lecturer understood this last to prefigure the restoration of the Church at the Reformation, and gave his reasons at some length for holding this opinion. The lecturer explained also his views as to the History of the Witnesses, and gave it as his exposition of most of the remaining portion of the book, that it referred to the struggle of the Protestant, or true Churches, with the Papal Church, together with the French revolution and other such calamitous events. The lecturer concluded his address with a few earnest practical remarks. At the end of the lecture, it was announced that it was to be published *in extenso* in the course of a few days.

WE have been requested by Bradley, Newton, and Lamb to call attention to their sale of Marrian's ale, at Lyons' Stores, this day, at 12 o'clock.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WEST MAITLAND.

THURSDAY.

THE Agricultural Society's ploughing match took place to-day. Class A., any ploughman, first prize, £4, William Paterson; second, £2, Charles Tucker; third, £1, Job Vickery. Class B, for persons under 26 years of age, first prize, £3, Mr. Scobie; second prize, £2, John Northcote; third prize, £1, George Bowman. Class C., boys under 18, R. Vickery, £3; J. Atkinson, £2; W. Macarthur, £1.

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

Parliament was opened to-day with the usual ceremonies, by the acting-Governor. The speech referred in suitable terms to the death of the late Governor Blackall and the appointment of the Marquis of Normanby as his successor. It promises that bills will be introduced to readjust the financial arrangements of the colony; also, that the Volunteer, Postal, Publicans', Customs, Insolvency, and Electoral Acts will be amended. The railway laws are to be consolidated, and bills are to be introduced for the registration of brands, the protection of the oyster fisheries, and the safe storage of kerosene. The address, in reply, was proposed by Mr. Weinholt, seconded by Mr. Scott, and carried without a division. Efforts to reopen the question were afterwards made and overruled by the Speaker. A motion to adjourn was carried by 15 to 10.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

John A. Morris, importer, has filed his schedule; liabilities, £8000; assets, £6000.

The Cerberus has been hauled alongside the Williamstown Pier, and will be dismantled and refitted immediately.

Mr. Webb, the proprietor of the Duke of Rothsay hotel, prosecuted constable Hannery for perjury. The case was dismissed.

Colonel Sankey has entered on his duties in connection with the waterworks.

The purchasers of the steamer Barwon expect to make a handsome profit, and entertain hopes of getting the vessel off.

A thousand bushels of Adelaide wheat sold at 6s. 5d. net; candles are in active demand at 10½d.; brandy is likely to advance, owing to private advices that Martell and Hennessy refuse to quote, as they expect an export duty will be imposed; sugar sold at a further decline of 20s.; Devoe's kerosene sold at 2s. 5d.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report that 2300 cattle were entered, and 1200 sold at a reduction of from 12s. to 15s. per head; 18,500 sheep were yarded; prime qualities brought 6d. over late rates, others slightly lower and dull of sale.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report that 2300 cattle, and 19,000 sheep were entered. The market is generally dull in consequence of the holidays. Cattle are down about 15s., and sheep are also cheaper, except prime quality. They sold Holloway's 300 cattle from Wagga at £6 18s. for bullocks, and £4 14s. for cows; and 112 of Murray's at £6 18s. 9d. for bullocks, and £5 6s. 9d. for cows.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

The Dean of Adelaide has commenced a series of lectures to ladies on English language and literature.

Mr. Todd anticipates that by September he will have telegraphic communication eight hundred miles north of Port Augusta.

Wheat is very quiet. One small sale is reported at 5s. 7d.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—EASTER MEETING.—A meeting of the parishioners of this parish took place in the church on Tuesday evening last, the Rev. J. F. Moran presiding, who called upon Mr. W. Cooper (churchwarden) to read the balance-sheet for the past year, which showed the total receipt of £1074 2s. 3d., derived entirely from the weekly offertory and voluntary subscriptions; and total expenditure of £1216 12s. 11d., which includes £300 deposit paid on account of further purchase of church property and interest on the balance; also six months' salary (£150) to the Rev. G. H. Moreton, now in England, on leave of absence, leaving a debit of £142 10s. 8d. On the motion of Mr. S. Lyons, seconded by Mr. G. F. Wise, the report and balance-sheet were adopted and ordered to be printed for circulation. The reverend chairman informed the meeting that the trustees had appointed Mr. W. Cooper as their warden for the ensuing year, and that by his request Mr. S. Lyons had accepted the office of minister's warden. On the motion of Mr. W. Cooper, seconded by Mr. H. W. Foster, Mr. T. Baynes was elected a people's warden. Reference was made to the Sick and Destitute Relief Fund, which showed that about £50 had been collected and distributed to the sick and needy by the ladies of the district, and to the fact that since the last Easter meeting the Sunday-school children had caused to be erected at the east end of the church, at a cost of £52 10s., two beautiful tablets, with the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Commandments engraved thereon—these children also contributing £10 a-year to Bishop Patteson's Mission. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. G. Kenyon, organist, Mr. T. Walcot, choir-master, and the choir for their past gratuitous services. On the motion of Mr. W. Cooper, seconded by Mr. G. F. Wise, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. Mr. Moran for the able manner in which he had ministered to the wants of the district since the departure of the Rev. G. H. Moreton. The reverend chairman acknowledged the compliment and closed the meeting by pronouncing the Benediction.

SUICIDE.—The Tenterfield correspondent of the *Clarence Examiner* states that early on Thursday morning, the 2nd instant, a report reached town that a man named James Chandler had shot himself in the bush, and the report unfortunately turned out too true. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased had the evening previous received a letter from his wife in Grafton, informing her husband that she refused to travel up to Tenterfield with the carrier, as he was very drunk and insulting. After perusing the letter Chandler became very dejected, and left Tenterfield with Henry Halford, alias long Harry, his mate, for home, about four miles distant; on their arrival, in the dark they could not find the hobbles which they had left near a fallen tree, so that the horses were turned out without, and in the morning Halford went to look for them, when on his return to the hut, he discovered during his absence Chandler had shot himself in the head and was lying lifeless, the brains of deceased being scattered on the inside part of the roof of the building; on observing which he at once called Mr. Holly, his nearest neighbour, to come over, and then started off for Tenterfield to apprise the authorities. On receipt of the news, Mr. G. W. F. Addison, P.M., and Dr. Webster, started off for the scene of action, but life was extinct, death having been almost instantaneous, and the result of the inquiry was that deceased died by his own hands. The remains were interred on the following day, few being present at the funeral.

STICKING-UP IN VICTORIA.—A telegram from Raglan, in the *Argus* of Tuesday, states that a highway robbery, under arms, was committed here shortly after midnight on Saturday last. Thomas Morffew, a contractor, whilst on his way from Ballarat to pay the men working on the Ararat Road, was stopped on the road three miles west of Beaufort by two armed men, one of whom, armed with a gun, threatened to shoot Morffew, who was trying to loosen his stirrup iron in order to make a resistance. Morffew was then stabbed three times in the thigh by the other man, dragged off his horse, and £453, nearly all in notes, was taken from his leather valise. He was then made to walk to the telegraph pole, where the robbers produced a chain and padlock, and secured him to the pole by his neck. He bled a good deal. Morffew was found on Sunday morning by Mrs. Delaney when going to Ararat, who gave the alarm at Kelly's Hotel. Kelly filed the chain through, and brought Morffew to Beaufort to Richardson's Hotel, where he remains under the care of Dr. Johnston. His wounds are not dangerous. It is supposed he was followed from Beaufort by men knowing he had money. Two men have been arrested, but one was released, as he proved an *alibi*.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—A batch of some five or six of the girls (says the *Newcastle Chronicle*), who had completed the one month's imprisonment lately awarded them for their riotous conduct in the Industrial School returned to the institution yesterday morning, being escorted through the city to their destination by a party of police. The disgraceful scenes a short time ago so loudly complained of still continue, and the conduct of the inmates now, to all appearance entirely uncontrolled, is as great a nuisance to those dwelling in the vicinity as ever. Still, in spite of the action taken by the deputation, and the promises made them, nothing further is heard of Ministers' intentions with regard to the school other than the appointment of a new matron. The removal of the institution seems as far off as ever, and its interior economy to be worse than it has ever yet been, so much so, that were some of the young women detained there turned loose on the streets, their opportunities for doing harm to themselves and others would be positively less than they are at present.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THERE are two classes of men in every British community, and perhaps in every other, who are specially noted for their conservatism, namely, the clergy and the lawyers. I do not mention this peculiarity as a fault. On the contrary I think it, within proper limits, a public benefit. It is only when it is carried to an extreme that this conservatism becomes an evil, and then it is a fair subject for discussion and reform.

It is a well-known axiom in our criminal jurisprudence that a defendant, when put on his trial, is presumed to be innocent till a jury of his country has pronounced him guilty. He is not obliged to say anything that may lead to his conviction, nor indeed is the Judge allowed to question him so as to be enabled to convict him out of his own mouth. Our practice in this respect is often contrasted with the Continental system, whereby a prisoner is subjected to a severe examination, and is often condemned on his own testimony. Perhaps the examination of prisoners, as practised in France, is unfair, although on the other hand, it does not seem clear that the Court should be deprived of the evidence, *quantum valeat*, of the person, who, of all others, is probably the best able to state the exact truth.

Admitting, however, the correctness of the British practice, that a prisoner is not bound to convict himself, and that he is to be held to be innocent till proved guilty, there is one practice in our Courts which is at open variance with these principles, and, strange to say, it is at the same time contrary to the Continental practice where no such principles are admitted. I allude to the practice of compelling the prisoner to remain standing in the dock during the whole of his or her trial. It is astonishing that a practice so brutal should have existed so long without some Judge or barrister having raised his voice against it. If one considers the mental torture the prisoner is undergoing during the time, surely it must be admitted that this addition of physical torture is quite indefensible. I have no doubt that it has cost the lives of persons who have been tried while in delicate health, but to any person, however robust, it must be a great torture; and it is wholly meaningless and useless.

I have alluded to the French practice of examining prisoners, which I have often heard forcibly condemned; and it is certainly very repugnant to our notions. The question is a very important one, but it is not my present object to discuss it. In the matter to which I allude, the French are much more humane than we are. A French prisoner may be required to give evidence, but during the trial he is furnished with a comfortable seat. In a letter of the Hon. Thomas Holt, dated from Paris, and published in the *Herald* of the 3rd April, 1868, the writer, in giving a graphic description of a French Court of Justice, says: "The prisoners in France are always seated during their trials, and never rise unless they wish to speak, or are spoken to by the President. They are not caged in a dock, as they are in the colony, but the benches on which they sit are precisely similar to those occupied by the jury, and directly opposite."

I believe there is no law, except that of legal conservatism, to compel prisoners to stand in the dock during their trial. It is a relic of the ancient severity of English law, which up to our own time hanged men for the most common offences, and a little farther back embowelled alive, and stretched on the rack. But this severity has been greatly, and wisely mitigated, and I trust that this last relic of barbarism will follow the rack, the hurdle, and the scavenger's daughter to oblivion.

I believe that a Judge's order would be sufficient to remove this remaining blot; and if their Honors think, as I am sure they do, that the recent mitigations in the criminal law in cases of actual conviction are real reforms, I am equally confident that they will think it a step in the right direction to relieve from torture those who are under grave suspicion, but are not yet convicted.

HUMANITAS.

BATHURST AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(Abridged from the Times, of Wednesday.)

THE annual show of the Western Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pastoral Association was held last Monday, on the racecourse, and, the counter attractions of the cricket match notwithstanding, drew a large number of visitors. The day was beautifully fine with a mild breeze blowing, which rendered the weather exceedingly enjoyable. The exhibition, as a whole, was creditable, for though the number of exhibits was not so large as on some occasions, yet there was much to attract those who take an interest in agricultural progress. The display of machinery showed the principal falling-off, and this is to be regretted, because it is precisely in this direction that the farmers of this district fail to keep pace with the rest of the world. A few ploughs, one stripper and thrasher, a winnowing machine, a seed drill, and a corn-sheller, constituted the whole of the exhibits in this class, and of these the last appeared to attract the greatest attention, as it was of a somewhat novel design, and very rapid in its work.

The entries of horses were especially numerous, and in this class of stock there can be no doubt our district could hold its own against any other in the colony. Two blood stallions, sent by Mr. Thomas Lee, were especially admired for their magnificent proportions—one of them being Javeline, who won the two-year-old stakes at the last races, and to him fell first prize in the present competition,—the second prize being awarded to a very fine animal exhibited by Mr. F. B Suttor. Mr. Lee was the only exhibitor of blood mares, and obtained both prizes, which we believe must have been the case had his four entries been subjected to other competition. Three draught stallions were pitted against each other for the honour of the day—and to a fine animal owned by Mr. Nash the first prize was awarded—Mr. R. M'Phillamy obtaining second place. A finer field of draught mares we never remember to have seen, and the task of deciding between them must have been one of considerable difficulty to the judges. Eventually the first prize was taken by Mr. Joseph West and the second by Mr. Cornwell. Mr. R. M'Phillamy took the first prize for a fine Vanguard colt, Mr. Lee being adjudged second in competition. In draught colts and fillies there were in all ten entries, but it is worthy of remark that all the prizes in both classes fell to the progeny of Mr. Weedon's Champion, and it is a matter of some satisfaction to find that we have in the district a sire of such value in this branch of stock.

In the class for cattle there were forty-five entries—the Lee family as usual being the principal exhibitors and the largest winners of prizes, as will be seen from the detailed list given below.

There was a falling-off in the competition amongst sheep, and though what were exhibited were exceedingly good, we do not know that there was anything amongst them demanding especial notice except a fine-woolled ram entered by Mr. W. H. Suttor, and which we believe was purchased at the late Agricultural Show in Sydney at a cost of £150. It is one of the progeny of the celebrated rams sent over from Tasmania for exhibition, and for which offers of £300 each were refused—the reserve price set upon them being £500. The ram now exhibited by Mr. Suttor is perfection itself, being covered with wool from eyes to toes of extraordinary evenness in quantity and quality throughout, and, it is hardly necessary to remark, the animal attracted a good deal of attention from knots of admirers throughout the day.

In the class for pigs the competition was not great, and, except the fat ones exhibited by Mr. J. M'Phillamy, there was nothing of unusual distinction to demand a separate notice.

Of poultry there was, as usual, a very fine exhibition, and consequently this department of the show attracted a large amount of attention from the visitors.

The show of produce in the shed was good, though we have seen it excelled on previous occasions. Considering the season we have passed through, the wheat displayed was excellent, and again we have to record that Mr. W. Sweetnam obtained first honours against all competitors. We are unable to give the weight per bushel of the grain exhibited, as this test was not applied, and this is another oversight attributable to want of time, the recurrence of which could so easily be prevented, since there is nothing to hinder the reception of such entries days before the show opens. With the exception of some splendid samples of maize, there was nothing else among the cereals requiring special mention. Mr. Grist exhibited some field peas, for which, by the way, he obtained both prizes; and by their side some of the same crop, that had been split by Messrs. Smith, Brothers (millers) of this town, which were of excellent quality, proving beyond a doubt that there is no necessity for importing the article, if farmers would give attention to the cultivation of the crop, especially as the plant is a prolific bearer. The competition in potatoes was by no means great, though what were shown were very fine, and especially does this apply to the ash-leaf kidneys. Of these a small sample exhibited by Mr. Rotton claimed attention from the fact that they were portion of a second crop planted on the 16th January last, and are now in growth fit for the table. Especially noticeable in kitchen garden produce were some savoy cabbages exhibited by Messrs. Cornwell and O'Keefe, which had attained an enormous size, and whose healthy look affords ground for hope that the district is at length rid for a time of that pest, the aphis, which has for years committed such ravages as to render the growth of this vegetable almost an impossibility. For the best collection of vegetables Messrs. O'Keefe and Grist obtained first and second prizes, that were certainly well deserved. Mr. O'Keefe's collection merits enumeration; it comprised cabbages, rhubarb, tomatoes, artichokes, kidney potatoes, broad beans, cucumbers, three kinds of melons, parsnips, carrots, mangelwurzel, sugar beet, cauliflowers, tobacco, swede and golden ball turnips, vegetable marrows, gourds, and pumpkins—all produced in Mr. R. M'Phillamy's garden at Gorman's Hill. Mr. Grist's collection was also very fine, but not so numerous in variety. In jellies Mr. John Ford well merited the first prize, as did Mr. Cornwell for very excellent jams. There was a novel kind of exhibit from Messrs. White, Brothers (soda-water and lemonade manufacturers) being a dozen bottles of a newly-invented drink called "botanic beer," which being opened and handed round for visitors to taste, was very rapidly consumed. We must not omit to mention the display of apples—ribstone pippins and russets—which were the finest we have seen in the colony, and though some diversity of opinion existed as to the correctness of the decisions which gave the ribstones the first place, we must certainly uphold the verdict of the judges. Mr. James Cock exhibited a beehive of a novel description, which attracted considerable attention, and a collection of fuchsias sent by Mr. Bonger found a host of admirers. In colonial wines, we do not think there has been for years so little competition. We do not know whether our vignerons are afraid to enter the lists with Mr. M'Intosh, but with one exception he was left alone in the field, and took the prizes which, even if he had had competitors, would perhaps not have fallen into other hands. There was an entry of Shiraz (Fallon's) which was adjudged to be out of competition, as the exhibitor had not taken the precaution to remove the labels from the bottles, before submitting it to the decision of the judges. We do not think we have anything else to mention among the exhibits in the shed, except the ham and bacon which obtained for Mr. Oakes the first prize, and a case of saddlery, which displayed on the part of Messrs. Lamrock and Co., and Mr. A. J. Jeffries, very superior workmanship.

It will be remembered that a prize was offered by Mr. John Smith—one very excellent in its object—to be given to the servant who could show the longest service in one employ. It is worthy of remark that one of the competitors bases his claim to the prize on a service with Mr. W. H. Suttor of forty years, and another to service with Mr. T. Kite extending to thirty-nine years and four months.

Subjoined is a list of the final prizes awarded:—

HORSES.—Blood stallion, 1st prize £2, T. Lee; blood mare, 1st prize £2, T. Lee; draught stallion, 1st prize £2, C. Nash; draught mare, 1st prize £2, Joseph West; blood colt, 1st prize £2, R. M'Phillamy; blood filly, 1st prize £2, T. Lee; draught colt, 1st prize £2, C. West; draught filly, 1st prize £2, J. Young.

CATTLE.—Durham bull, 1st prize £2, W. Lee; Durham cow, 1st prize £2, W. Lee; Hereford cow, 1st prize £2, H. Rotton; Devon cow, 1st prize £2, no award; Durham bull under 2 years, 1st prize £2, T. Lee; Hereford bull under 2 years, 1st prize £2, no award; Durham heifers under 2 years, 1st prize £2, W. Lee; Hereford heifers under 2 years, 1st prize £2, J. Hughes; dairy cow in milk 1st prize £2, G. Palmer.

SHEEP.—Fine-woolled ram, 1st prize £2, W. H. Suttor; coarse-woolled ram, 1st prize £1, H. Rotton; fine-woolled rams, fifteen months old, 1st prize £1, T. Lee; coarse-woolled rams, fifteen months old, 1st prize £1, H. Rotton; coarse-woolled ewe, 1st prize £1, A. J. Pechey; coarse-woolled ewes, fifteen months old, 1st prize £1, H. Rotton; fat coarse-woolled wethers, 1st prize £1 10s., H. Rotton; fat fine-woolled ewes, 1st prize £1, T. Lee; fat coarse-woolled ewes, 1st prize £1, H. Rotton.

PIGS.—Boar (large breed), 1st prize £1 10s., C. Nash; sow (large breed), 1st prize £1 10s., H. Rotton; fat pig (large breed), 1st prize £1 10s., J. M'Phillamy; boar (small breed), 1st prize £1 10s., C. Mutton; sow (small breed), 1st prize £1 10s., J. Peechy; fat pig (small breed), 1st prize £1 10s., J. M'Phillamy; sow and six young pigs (small breed), 1st prize £1 10s., C. West.

POULTRY.—Dorking fowls, 1st prize 10s., W. Lee; Spanish fowls, 1st prize 10s., Paton; Hamburg fowls, 1st prize 10s., T. Lee; game fowls, 1st prize 10s., A. Burgess; bantam fowls, 1st prize 10s., P. Fowler; Bramah pootra fowls, 1st prize 10s., H. Rotton; pair trussed fowls, 1st prize 10s., J. Hughes; geese, 1st prize 10s., T. Lee; turkeys, 1st prize 10s., W. Lee; other breeds, 1st prize 10s., G. Lee; fantail pigeons, 1st prize 10s., T. Lee; tumbler pigeons, 1st prize 10s., T. Lee; jacobin pigeons, 1st prize 10s., T. Lee; any other breed, 1st prize 10s., Enderby; rabbits, 1st prize, 10s., T. Lee; best cage, 1st prize 10s., Enderby.

PRODUCE.—Wheat, 1st prize £3, W. T. Sweetnam; English barley, 1st prize £2, G. Lee; Cape barley, 1st prize £1, J. Knights; skinless oats, 1st prize £1, J. Hughes; lucerne hay, 1st prize £1, — Cornwell; peas, 1st prize 10s., J. Grist; maize (large variety), 1st prize £2, D. Lamont; maize (large variety) 2nd prize £1, — Cornwell; maize (small variety), 1st prize £1, D. Lamont; lucerne seed, prize £1, H. Rotton; potatoes, 1st prize £1, R. Haslam; flitch of bacon, 1st prize £1, W. H. Oakes; ham, 1st prize £1, W. H. Oakes; fresh butter, 1st prize 10s., J. Moore; salt butter, 1st prize 10s., C. T. Clark; cheese, 1st prize 10s., J. Hughes; cabbages, 1st prize 10s., — Cornwell; onions, 1st prize 10s., H. Rotton; carrots, 1st prize, 10s., M. O'Keefe; parsnips, 1st prize 10s., M. O'Keefe; pumpkins, 1st prize 10s., — Cornwell; sugar beet, 1st prize 10s., M. O'Keefe; melons, 1st prize 10s., M. O'Keefe; collection of vegetables, 1st prize £1, M. O'Keefe; apples, 1st prize 10s., H. Peers; pears, 1st prize 10s., H. Peers; quinces, 1st prize 10s., H. Peers; grapes, 1st prize 10s., P. Fowler; wheaten flour, 1st prize £1, A. Budden; bread, 1st prize 10s., J. Boyd; jams, 1st prize 10s., — Cornwell; jellies, 1st prize 10s., J. Ford; bottled fruits, 1st prize 10s., — Cornwell.

COLONIAL WINE.—Exhibitor of best red wine, prize £1, J. N. M'Intosh; manufacturer of the best red wine, prize £1, J. N. M'Intosh; vinegar, 1st prize, no award; mead, 1st prize, no award.

IMPLEMENTS.—Four-horse plough, 1st prize £1, H. Joy; two-horse ditto, 1st prize £1, J. Knights; cultivator, 1st prize £1, J. H. Stewart; stripping machine, 1st prize £2, J. H. Stewart; seed drill, 1st prize £1, H. Joy; maize sheller, 1st prize £1, H. Rotton; collection of dairy implements, prize £1, John Ford.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.—Sheep hurdles, 1st prize £1, B. Bullock; pair horse buggy harness, 1st prize £1, Lamrock and Co.; gentleman's saddle and bridle, 1st prize £1, A. J. Jeffries; gentleman's saddle and bridle, 2nd prize 10s., Lamrock and Co.; lady's saddle and bridle, 1st prize £1, Lamrock and Co.

SHOCKING MURDER AT GAFFNEY'S CREEK.

(From the Mansfield Guardian, April 8.)

A MOST shocking murder was committed at Gaffney's Creek on the night of Friday, the 24th ultimo, or on the morning of Saturday, the 25th.

It appears that two old men, neither less than sixty-five years old, one a Prussian named Hine, the other an Irishman named John Quinlan, were jointly interested in two or three bits of ground held under the 42nd section, and were known to have had disputes recently about many matters connected therewith, and a few days before some of the residents of the neighbourhood acted as arbitrators between them, and disputes seemed to have been adjusted. However, on the Saturday morning a Mrs. Keneally went for some cabbages, which she was in the habit of getting for her pigs, and a shocking sight she found to her horror. The hut in which Quinlan had lived was smouldering, and some twenty yards from it lay a blackened and charred body, everywhere around being blood-marked, and the grass and soil giving every indication of a hard struggle having taken place. This was the body of poor old Quinlan. At the door of the hut, or rather where the door had been, was a quantity of blood, and from thence to where the body lay, over a rough ledge of rock some four or five feet high, was a distinct track of the body having been dragged.

The woman reported these facts to the police, who were soon on the spot, and on Saturday an inquest was held on the body. The scene of the murder was a most lonely spot, not far from the Wallaby Reef, on the right branch of Gaffney's Creek, and, according to circumstances, may be written of by a novelist as "The Lovers' Walk" or "The Murderer's Dell"—circumstances now rendering the latter name the more appropriate one. There is very little traffic in this direction, but a narrow bridle track leads up the winding of the creek, and the only habitations within a mile of the place were the huts occupied by the two old men, each about half a mile or more apart, Quinlan's being the more remote, and each situated on a garden partially cleared of heavy wood and scrub. Except the patches occupied for cultivation, the sides of the hill are very steep, the foliage in the bed of the creek is beautiful, and the stream as clear as crystal.

At the inquest held by Mr. Warden Butler, the facts above referred to were deposed by Mrs. Keneally and several other witnesses. Mrs. Keneally, in addition, stated that on Friday evening Quinlan called at her place going homewards, and as the old German was known to have uttered threats against him, she wished him to stay for the night. He, however, declined, saying he was able for him.

Mahoney, at whose place Hine was building a charcoal kiln, deposed that on the Saturday morning he (Hine) came to work later than usual; he seemed much knocked up; his eyes were blackened, and his face damaged.

Constables M'Cormick and Hynes deposed to having arrested Hine, finding marks of blood on his clothes, hair on his boots, and his face having the appearance of his having been frightened; he endeavoured to account for the blood by saying that he had shot a wallaby some days previous, but the blood was still wet.

Dr. Nash made a post-mortem examination of the body, and went most minutely into the appearance of all parts of it. He found no less than twenty-nine wounds on the head, the right ear being almost severed from the scalp, the skull unbroken, but inside an immense quantity of extravasated blood, the left eye smashed, many wounds about both arms and hands, apparently inflicted by a tomahawk or some such blunt instrument. The wounds on the head had been manifestly inflicted by a stone (produced) weighing about 3 lbs., with very sharp edges, and all covered with blood and hair. The body was charred and blackened all over, especially the upper portion. Most of the internal organs were healthy enough for a man of his age. Dr. Nash examined the prisoner. He found both eyes and portion of forehead blackened by effused blood—the usual appearance presented two or three days after a hard fight—a slight abrasion on forehead and side of nose, some of his front teeth recently knocked out, his chest scratched, abrasions on skin, arms, and hands, and finger-nails presenting the appearance of having been smeared with a mixture of blood and charcoal, hairs on forearms appearing to have been recently singed, &c.

The prisoner was committed for trial in Melbourne on the 17th April for wilful murder.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£366	14	7
Gin	186	2	9
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	8	11	11
Whisky	86	0	0
Rum	282	6	8
Perfumed spirits	4	0	11
Wine	20	4	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	270	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	75	5	0
Tea	593	9	9
Coffee and chicory	30	12	3
Sugar (unrefined)	232	10	0
Dried fruits	54	14	8
Rice	20	12	0
Opium	46	17	6
Pilotage	43	16	4
New specific duties	356	18	0
Ad valorem duties	1340	18	0
	£4019	13	11

The import markets are quiet, pending the arrival of English advices. Private mail telegrams received from Melbourne and Adelaide have caused greater firmness on the part of holders of brandies and candles. The recent heavy arrivals of South Australian breadstuffs have caused a dull feeling in the market; sales of wheat were made to-day at 6s. 3d., and an inferior lot was forced off at 6s. For a good country brand of Adelaide flour, £14 10s. was accepted, and small sales of best at £15 to £15 10s. The auction sale of Messrs. Meyerfeld and Co. was held to-day by Messrs. Stubbs and Co., and good prices were obtained.

The Sugar Company have made a reduction of £2 per ton in the price of No. 1 pieces, no mark, yellows, and No. 3 pieces. Their quotations now are: Loaf, £52; snowdrop, £48; crystals, £45; No. 1 pieces, £40; no mark, £38; yellows, £36; No. 3 pieces, £32; rations, £30 to £33; counters and crystals, £34 to £45; rum, 16s. 3d.

The weekly wool sales held to-day passed off with much spirit; the bulk of the catalogues were cleared at current rates. Fleece realised 9d. to 14d., greasy 3½d. to 6½d., scoured 9½d. to 12¾d., sheepskins 2½d. to 6½d., pelts 1d. to 2d. The sales were as follows:—

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin: WS, 5 bales clips at 4¾d., 3 greasy at 4¾d., 2 fleece at 9d.; D in diamond, 13 fleece at 12¾d., 6 broken at 9¼d.; 3 locks at 8¼d.; D, 13 fleece at 11¼d., 2 pieces at 3d. to 3¾d.; A conjoined to diamond, 12 fleece at 13¾d., 1 broken at 10d., 1 clips at 7d.; I x F, 13 fleece at 12¼d., 4 pieces at 8¼d.; J O C, 8 fleece at 12d., 1 at 9d., 1 pieces at 4¼d.; TPL, 28 fleece at 13d., 2 pieces at 7¼d.; WM, 13 fleece at 11¾d., 5 pieces at 8d.; D A and Co., 9 fleece at 11¾d., and pieces at 9¾d., 2 locks at 3¼d., 1 greasy at 5¼d.; EL, 12 scoured at 12d.; TR, 23 greasy at 5¼d.; M over triangle, 7 locks at 3¼d., 1 pieces at 4¼d.; WS, 9 greasy at 5¾d., 2 fleece at 11¼d.; DMJ, 16 pieces at 12d.; WM in diamond, 13 greasy at 6¼d., 1 pieces at 2¼d.; WJ over Curry Flat, 19 greasy at 6d., 3 locks at 2¼d., 1 mixed at 3¾d.; CxP, 16 fleece at 9¾d., 9 greasy at 3¼d. to 5¾d., 1 fleece at 9d., 8 scoured at 9¼d. to 12¾d., 1 washed at 8¼d., 7 locks and broken at 1d. to 2¼d., 19 lots sheepskins, at 2¼d. to 6¾d., pelts at 1¼d. to 1¾d.

By Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck: 3 bales fleece wool, at 12¼d., 4 pieces at 2¾d. to 9d., 2 handwashed at 8¼d. to 9d., 3 locks at 2¼d., 1 mixed at 8¾d.

By Mr. Turner: JT over M, 6 greasy at 5¼d. to 6d., 3 mixed at 2¾d.; JF, 5 fleece at 11¼d., 4 at 10¼d., 3 lambs at 11d., 1 mixed at 4¼d., 1 greasy at 4¼d.; OQ, 6 at 6¾d.; Caidmurry, 4 fleece at 10d., 3 pices at 6¼d.; JD conjoined, 5 fleece at 12d.; MM, 5 at 11¾d.; 1 at 10¼d., 2 locks and pieces at 7¼d.; MD over Mugoon, 4 fleece at 10¼d., 4 pieces at 6¾d., 2 locks at 5¼d.; E over WO over B, 10 fleece at 11¼d., 4 at 11d., 4 at 10¼d.; B over HD, 6 at 11¼d., 6 at 11d. to 11¼d., 4 greasy at 5¼d. to 6d., 4 locks and pieces at 2¾d. to 5¾d., 2 mixed at 5¼d. and 9¼d., 5 lots sheepskins at 2¾d. to 5¼d., pelts at 1d. to 2d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Co.: D&L, 21 bales fleece wool at 14d., 8 at 11d., 26 pieces at 10d., 2 at 7¼d., 3 skin wool at 9¼d.; T&G, 8 greasy at 6¾d., 4 pelt wool at 8¾d., 2 lambs at 6¾d., mixed and locks at 4¾d. to 9¾d.; 9 lots pelts and skins at 1d. to 4d.

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: JS over New England, 15 bales scoured wool at 12¾d., 1 at 10d.; JH, 6 fleece at 12d., 3 broken at 8¼d., 1 locks at 5¼d.; ⊼R, 6 fleece at 12¼d.; Hill, Bros. over Narren River, 33 at 11¼d., 6 pieces at 7¼d., 1 locks at 5d., 1 lambs at 7d., 2 scoured at 10¼d. and 10¼d., 4 broken at 4¼d. to 10d., 1 greasy at 5¼d., 1 locks at 1¼d., 3 lots sheepskins at 4¼d. to 5d., pelts at 1¼d.

NEW ZEALAND.

VIA Melbourne we have New Zealand files to the 4th April.

Speaking of the San Francisco mail contract, the *Otago Daily Times* says:—"The whole affair is in confusion, and it is hard to get at the truth; but reliable information states that Mr. Vogel made a second contract with Mr. Stewart, which Mr. Webb and Mr. Ben. Holladay, from New York, again refused to ratify. Mr. Vogel, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Webb went to New York on the 13th February; meanwhile Messrs. Collie, Stewart, and Co. instructed Messrs. Henderson and Macfarlane, and Messrs. Holladay and Brenham, Messrs. Cruickshank, Smart, and Co.; hence these are conflicting agencies. Mr. Ben. Holladay has no connection with Messrs. Holladay, Brenham, and Co., of which firm Mr. Jesse Holladay is the senior partner."

The libel telegraph case has closed. Mr. Larnach admitted opening the *Times'* special telegram on board the Gothenburg, in the presence of the captain and passengers. Mr. Barton has been committed on both charges.

It is stated that the Hon. Dillon Bell has expressed himself willing to accept the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and is endeavouring to induce members to support his appointment.

A smart shock of an earthquake occurred at Canterbury on the 28th March. It was preceded by a low rumbling noise, and the direction was from north to south.

Mr. Branigan, who was lately put under restraint, is stated to be progressing favourably; but the Auckland correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* says:—"Mr. Branigan continues, I am sorry to say, unable to resume the duties of his office. It will be very difficult to find a successor conversant alike with police and military organisation. Mr. Branigan stood alone in this respect, and if permanently disqualified his loss will be severely felt."

Mr. Henry Driver, of the firm of Driver, Stewart, and Co., has received the appointment of Consul for the Hawaiian Islands.

Steps are being taken by a number of gentlemen in Christchurch to form a company for the manufacture of the coarse qualities of paper from flax tow. The capital required will be £10,000, and it is proposed to get it supplied in £10 shares.

A specimen, containing 80 lbs. of solid gold, valued at £3000, has been unearthed from the Caledonian mine.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN NEWCASTLE HARBOUR.—A case of drowning occurred on Monday night in the harbour (the *Chronicle* reports) to a sailor named W. Hagan, belonging to the German barque Mikado, which is lying some distance up the North Harbour. It appears that four seamen belonging to the barque came down to the Market Wharf between 12 and 1 o'clock on that night, for the purpose of going on board, and engaged P. M'Donald, waterman, to take them off. Two of the sailors, however, altered their minds, and determined, as they said, "to have another drink" before leaving, and endeavoured to persuade the other two to remain. M'Donald started without them, put the two men he had in the boat on board the barque, and was hastening back to fetch the other two, when he was hailed by a lad named Congdon, who was on the stone-dyke, and stated that two men were in the water, and he believed one of them had hold of a lighter which was moored in the stream. M'Donald immediately went to the lighter, and found one man clinging in almost an exhausted state to the rudder. This man, when he was got into the boat, said his mate had clung to his leg for some time, and at last had let go, and he had not seen him since. M'Donald rowed about the spot for some time, but could see nothing of the missing man. Shortly after the two men went off with the waterman, the other two came down, and Congdon, no doubt wishing to earn a few shillings, took the men off in his dingy, which was in a leaky condition; when off the dyke the boat filled and sank. Congdon, who could swim, managed to reach the dyke, and the other two did the best they could to save themselves.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

WATERLOO.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Municipal Council of Waterloo was held on Wednesday, 5th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Ebenezer Olliffe), Aldermen Henderson, Faulkes, Woolley, Gibbons, Gibson, Steward, and Bartram. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the Mayor, in most feeling terms, referred to the sudden death of Mr. Alderman William Moon, and moved,—"That a letter of condolence from this Council be forwarded to the widow of the late Mr. Moon." Alderman Steward seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. A letter was read from the Under-Secretary for Lands with reference to the alignment of Bullanamming-lane. Alderman Steward moved,—"That application be made to the Trustees of the Waterloo Estate to dedicate the said lane for public purposes." Alderman Woolley seconded the motion. Carried. The draft agreement between the joint secretaries of the Elizabeth-street Association and the Waterloo Council was read. A letter was also read from the Rev. W. Bradley, calling attention to the state of the footpath opposite the Congregational Church, in Botany-street. Alderman Steward moved,—"That it be referred to the Improvement Committee." Alderman Henderson seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Henderson, as chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report, and moved that it be received. Alderman Faulkes seconded the motion. Carried. Sundry accounts amounting to £25 14s. 8d., were passed, and ordered to be paid. Alderman Faulkes moved,—"That the Council now resolve itself into committee to make the assessment for the current year." Alderman Henderson seconded the motion. Carried. The Council then went into committee, and made the assessment, and Alderman Bertram moved,—"That the Council now resume." Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. The Council then resumed, and the Mayor presented a report of the said committee and moved that it be received. Alderman Henderson seconded the motion. Carried unanimously. Alderman Steward moved,—"That the assessment as made in committee be now adopted." Alderman Faulkes seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Alderman Henderson moved,—"That a rate be levied for the current year thereon of one shilling in the £." Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried unanimously. Alderman Gibson moved,—"That this Council hereby fixes and appoints Saturday, 13th May next, the day for hearing appeals and that notice be given thereof." Alderman Woolley, seconded the motion. Carried unanimously. Alderman Gibbons moved,—"That the assessment and rate be fairly transcribed into the rate book, and that the Mayor affix the corporate seal thereto." Alderman Gibson, seconded the motion. Carried unanimously. The Mayor moved,—"That the rate aforesaid be held by this Council due and payable in one instalment of the whole amount." Alderman Bartram, seconded the motion. Carried unanimously. Alderman Woolley moved,—"That the drain or watercourse which leads into the main drain crossing Botany Road be cleared out and deepened without delay, so as to allow all surface water free egress into main drain and that the Sanitary Committee take steps to lay the required plan before, and communicate with the trustees of the Waterloo Estate so as to have the above nuisance permanently removed." Alderman Steward seconded the motion. Carried. The Mayor moved,—"That tenders be invited for the purchase of £1500 worth of debentures." Alderman Bartram seconded the motion. Carried unanimously. The Mayor moved,—"That a letter be forwarded to the Government, requesting that the alignment of Elizabeth-street be made to agree with the original plan, on the condition that the Trustees of the Waterloo Estate hold this Council harmless in the matter." A letter was read from Mr. James Schimel, protesting against any alteration in the present alignment. Alderman Faulkes seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Council then adjourned.—T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

REDFERN.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held in the Council-chambers, Pitt-street, on Thursday, the 6th instant. Present—the Mayor (Mr. George Renwick), with Aldermen Bingham, Allen, Williamson, Andrew, and Farr. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman of the Finance Committee brought up a report recommending payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £69 16s. 10d., which, on the motion of Alderman Williamson and Allen, was adopted, and payment authorised. The following correspondence was read:—1st. Letter to Mr. Mansfield, with reference to the great delay in fitting up the two lamps outside the Council-chambers, as per contract. 2nd. Mr. Mansfield's reply thereto, intimating that the contractors have promised to have the lamps fitted up immediately. 3rd. Letter from the Lands Department of 30th March, stating, in reply to the letter of the Council of 1st February last, that Holden-street was opened by the licensed surveyor, a notification of which appeared in *the Government Gazette*, 17th January last, vol. 108, and that the alignment of said street will soon take place. 4th. Letter from Mr. J. Marsden, complaining of a nuisance existing on the premises adjacent to his residence in Pitt-street; the inspector to be directed to attend to this matter. 5th. Letter from Mr. James Marland, asking permission to carry a drain from the cellar of the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock public-house into the gutter in Botany Road. Moved by Alderman Williamson,—"That Mr. Marland's application be referred to the Improvement Committee;" seconded by Alderman Andrew, and carried. Alderman Farr asked leave of the Council to postpone the motions standing in his name until the next meeting of Council. Leave not granted, and the motions were allowed to lapse. The monthly reports of the contractor for cleansing the gutters, and of the Inspector of Nuisances, were read and received. Tuesday, 11th April.—A special meeting of Council was held this day; present, the Mayor and full Council. It was moved by the Mayor,—"That a Court of Petty Sessions be holden within the Council Chambers, Pitt-street, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of hearing appeals against the assessment for the current municipal year;" seconded by Alderman Spence, and carried.—W. S. WARDROP, Council Clerk.

CAMPERDOWN.—A meeting of the Council was held on the 14th ultimo. Present—the Mayor and Aldermen M'Grath, Larkins, Cruickshank, Davison, Hinds, Vickers, and Bennett. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from Mr. James Bell was then read, requesting the Council to make an approach to his garden in Dowling-street, by means of pipes or otherwise. Moved by Alderman Hinds, and seconded by Alderman M'Grath,—"That the letter be referred to the Improvement Committee for consideration and report." Amendment by the Mayor,—"That Mr. Bell be informed that the Council decline to accede to his request." On being put to the meeting the motion was declared carried. The chairman of the Finance Committee brought up a report from that committee recommending payment of accounts amounting to £17 5s. 4d. Moved by Alderman Davison, and seconded by Alderman Bennett,—"That the report be received and adopted." Carried. The Council then went into committee, for the purpose of considering tenders from persons willing to act with the Council clerk in valuing the rateable property in the borough, and for the erection of fencing on Lyons-road and Smith-street; the tenders received were then opened and read, and having been decided on, the Council resumed and the Mayor reported that the tender of Mr. S. Goulds-borough had been accepted, for valuing the rateable property in the borough, and that as no eligible tender had been received for the erection of fencing on Lyons-road and Smith-street, it had been decided to call for tenders for the work. On the motion of Alderman Hinds, seconded by Alderman Larkin, it was resolved,—"That Messrs. W. J. Howe and J. Goulds-borough be appointed valuers of the rateable property in the borough for the now current year." Carried. Pursuant to notice, Alderman Vickers moved, and Alderman Davison seconded,—"That the clerk be instructed to prepare a return of the receipts and expenditure in each ward, since the union of the Boroughs of Cook and Camperdown." Carried. Also, pursuant to notice, Alderman Vickers moved,—"That kerbing and guttering be laid in Belmore Ward from the kerbing and guttering already laid to the toll-gate." Seconded by Alderman Cruickshank. Amendment by Alderman Bennett, and seconded by Alderman Davison,—"That tenders be called for the work." After consideration the amendment and resolution were withdrawn, and the following proposition substituted on the motion of Alderman Vickers,—"That the Mayor and Alderman Larkin and Davison form a deputation to wait upon the Minister for Works for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Government will contribute towards the cost of constructing the kerbing and guttering on the Western Road," above referred to. Seconded by Alderman Bennett, and carried. On the motion of Alderman Hinds, seconded by Alderman Vickers, it was resolved,—"that the question in reference to laying pipe-crossing in front of the Red Lion Inn be postponed for consideration till a later period of the evening." Carried. Alderman Hinds then moved, pursuant to notice,—"That the resolutions passed on the 24th January and the 21st February, 1871, respecting the continuation of kerbing at the entrance to the yards of the Red Lion Hotel and Mr. Dalley's property, be and the same are hereby rescinded." Seconded by Alderman Cruickshank. The Council divided on the motion with the following result:—For the motion—Aldermen Larkin, Hinds, Cruickshank, and M'Grath. Against—The Mayor, and Aldermen Vickers, Davison, and Bennett. The motion was lost by the casting vote of the Mayor. In pursuance of notice given, it was moved by Alderman Hinds, and seconded by the Mayor,—"That kerbing and guttering be laid on the southern side of Brown-street, from Missenden Road to Susan-street." Amendment by Alderman Bennett,—"That the matter be referred to the Improvement Committee." Seconded by Alderman Davison. With the permission of the Council the motion was withdrawn. It was then moved by Alderman Larkin,—"That two pipe-crossings be laid opposite the Red Lion Hotel, with caps at each end in the usual way." Seconded by Alderman Cruickshank. On being put to the meeting the Council divided on the question:—Ayes—Alderman Hinds, Larkin, M'Grath, and Cruickshank. Noes—The Mayor, and Aldermen Bennett, Davison, and Vickers. The Mayor gave his casting vote against the resolution. The meeting then separated.—W. J. HOWE, Council Clerk.

ALEXANDRIA.—A meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, 22nd March. Present—the Mayor and full Council. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from Messrs. Foskett, Harden, Edwards, Palser, Greenfield, and King, with reference to the state of No. 2 drain—the water flowing over their property—was read, when it was moved by Alderman Lewis, seconded by Alderman Evans, that the matter be referred to the Improvement Committee. Carried. A letter from the secretary of the Mudbank and Cook's River Road Trust was read with reference to the removal of the new toll-bar on the Botany Road. It was then moved by Alderman Blackley, seconded by Alderman Jervis, "That it stand over for further consideration." Carried. Moved by Alderman Bretnall, seconded by Alderman Dart,—"That sundry accounts, amounting to £17 11s., be paid." Carried. Moved by Alderman Lewis, seconded by Alderman Dart,—"That the rates for the current municipal year be 1s. in the pound upon the assessed value of the ratable property within the borough in accordance with section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867." Carried. Moved by the Mayor, seconded by Alderman Lewis,—"That the Council form itself into committee to receive the assessment as made by Messrs. Davis and Root." Carried. After some discussion with reference to Sir Daniel Cooper's land, it was arranged that the valuers have an interview with the agent to get the correct number of acres. It was then moved by Alderman Bretnall, seconded by Alderman Woods,—"That the Mayor do now adjourn the meeting until Friday evening to adopt the assessment." Carried. The Council then adjourned till Friday evening. Adjourned meeting of the Council, Friday, March 24th. Present—the Mayor, Aldermen Bretnall, Lewis, Evans, Honor, and Dart. After a very lengthy debate on the subject, the Council adjourned till Monday, 27th. Adjourned meeting of the Council, Monday, March 27th. Present—the Mayor, Aldermen Lewis, Dart, Honor, Osborne, Woods, Bretnall, and Blackley. Moved by Alderman Woods, seconded by Alderman Bretnall,—"That the assessment as it now stands be adopted by this Council." Carried. The Council clerk was then instructed to write to Captain Scott, to ascertain what date would be convenient for the Council to have the use of the Police Court for the hearing of appeals. The Council then rose.—JAMES JONES, Council Clerk.

DARLINGTON.—A special meeting of this Council was held at the Council Chamber on Monday, the 27th March, at 7 o'clock p.m., to propose an estimate, and to make an assessment and rate. Present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Mogman, Harkness, and Adrain. The Mayor having called the attention of the Council to its being optional to them to submit an estimate without more formally doing it through the Finance Committee. Moved by Alderman Harkness,—"That this Council resolve itself into a committee, to make an estimate in accordance with section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, of the probable amount which will be required for the now current year, in addition to any toll rates or dues levied, or authorised to be levied within this borough, and to any probable income, or source of revenue, to carry on the fencing, making and repairing of any roads, or other public works within the borough, and any other expenses necessary in carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act." Seconded by Alderman Adrain. Carried. Moved by Alderman Harkness,—"That the estimate now made by this Council of the probable amount required for the current year, viz.:—Salary to Council clerk and Inspector of Nuisances, £25; rent of Council Chambers, £13; kerbing and guttering streets, roads and ways, cleansing gutters and other improvements, £462, be the estimate for the now current year, in addition to any tolls, rates, or dues levied, or authorised to be levied within this borough; and to any probable income from fines, voluntary contributions, endowments, or any other source of revenue to carry on the fencing, making, and repairing of any roads or other public works within this borough, and any other expenses necessary in carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act be, and the same is hereby adopted by this Council." Seconded by Alderman Mogman. Carried. Moved by Alderman Adrain,—"That this Council do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the making an assessment upon the ratable property within the borough in accordance with the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867." Seconded by Alderman Harkness. Carried. Moved by Alderman Mogman,—"That the Council do now resume its sittings, and that 'the assessment' as made in committee be now adopted by this Council as the assessment for the now current year upon the ratable property within this borough under the provisions and for the purposes of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867." Seconded by Alderman Adrain. Carried. Moved by Alderman Harkness,—"That a rate be levied for the now current year of 1s. in the £ on the assessed value of the ratable property within this borough, under the provisions and for the purposes of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867." Seconded by Alderman Adrain. Carried. The Council clerk, having been directed to serve the usual notices on the ratepayers in accordance with the preceding resolutions, the meeting terminated. The usual monthly meeting was held on the 6th instant, at 7.30 p.m. Present—The Mayor, Alderman Adrain, Harkness, and Mogman. The minutes of the preceding meeting were confirmed, after which a letter was read from Mr. C. England, asking for permission to erect steps to his house in Alma-street, which, on the motion of Alderman Harkness, seconded by Alderman Adrain, was allowed. A letter was then read from Mr. Pollard, asking for permission to erect steps and alter the position of his fence, which, on the motion of Alderman Adrain, seconded by Alderman Mogman, was allowed, on condition of his keeping his fence three feet from the kerb. A notice of motion by Alderman Mogman for kerbing and guttering Alma-street was deferred until there should be a full Council. The report of the Finance Committee, amounting to £79 17s. 7d., was, on the motion of Alderman Harkness, seconded by Alderman Mogman, confirmed.—CHARLES HARRIS, Council Clerk.

OUR HARBOUR, HEALTH, AND SEWERAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—May I beg the favour of the insertion of the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to the Sydney Municipal Council more than a year and a half ago: If the Mayor or Aldermen will refer to the minutes on your report of a Council meeting, August 2nd, 1869, they will find that an Alderman asked if a "letter had not been received relative to the drainage of the city?" but that the Mayor declined having it read "until it had passed through committee."

The committee appear to have taken a long time to deliberate; but last week a deputation, consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen, waited upon the Minister for Works, and when Mr. Moriarty suggested that Moore Park would be a proper place to send the sewage, instead of the harbour, they appeared to be quite ignorant of the plan. I would remind Alderman Day that the letter was received the same day, but before he moved "That, in the opinion of this Council, the present system of sewerage and street drainage is destructive to our harbour, and means should be at once taken to remedy the evil." With regard to the poverty of the Corporation, and the expense of the proposed works, my letter will speak for itself.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE HART.

April 6th.

"Sydney, August 2, 1869.

"To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen of Sydney.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to lay before you my plan for the drainage and utilisation of the sewage of Sydney. As the prevention of the destruction of our splendid harbour, and the preservation of the health of the inhabitants, is of vital importance, the subject demands your serious and immediate consideration.

"After careful calculations, it has been determined that 30 gallons of sewage has to be removed for each person per day.

"The population, by the latest published returns, was—Sydney, 68,367; suburbs, 47,429, making a total of 116,013; assuming that a large proportion of that number avail themselves of the harbour for their drainage, 100,000 will be a fair average to calculate upon.

"Taking the population to be 100,000, there will be 3,000,000 gallons per day; or, to be as concise as possible, nearly 3,000,000 tons per annum.

"Having got thus far, those who have studied the subject will know that to waste such an amount of fertilising matter is a very serious loss.

"Estimating that quantity at only *one penny* per ton, it will be found that the amount will be upwards of £20,000 per annum. If that sum were available we should be enabled to pay 5 per cent. interest on £400,000 for sewerage works only (independently of the present sewer-rate), but which at the present time is offered as a premium for typhus fever, seeing how matters stand, that our harbour is being daily injured and our health jeopardised, it is high time that something was done.

"I have long studied the subject, but my time having been so much taken up with the proposed new street, it has somewhat retarded its progress, but knowing that the Agricultural Society was desirous of building a Pavilion in Alfred Park, I am anxious to get their opinion of Moore Park, where I propose to drain Sydney into.

"This may appear paradoxical, but I hope to make myself clearly understood, and that after all it is a very simple matter.

"Moore Park is our highest public reserve, it contains 490 acres, and the soil is such that the most enthusiastic experimental agriculturist would find a splendid field to bring his chemical and every other study to bear upon. It is here I wish to enlist the sympathy of the Agricultural Society, and with the co-operation of the Municipal Council we should be enabled to give the best proofs of the practical utilisation of city sewage.

"Belmore Gardens is about the lowest public reserve; it is here I wish to commence operations by building a large low-level reservoir. This being the lowest point, the whole of Sydney could be drained into it if necessary. The reservoir would be arched over, then turfed, so that the present wretched aspect could be speedily transformed into a highly ornamental enclosure. A prettily designed engine-house, containing pump and silt-raising apparatus, would add to the picturesque appearance of the grounds.

"The pumps would raise the sewage, which would proceed by gravitation through pipes along the valley south of the old brewery in Elizabeth-street, to a small reservoir on the lower (western) side of Riley-street, another pump here would forward the sewage by gravitation through Foveaux, Bourke, and Arthur streets to a reservoir in Moore Park.

"Another pumping station would place the sewage in a reservoir on the hill near Alderson's tannery; this being the highest point near Sydney; it could then be taken to any ground and used without further expense than laying down of pipes.

"The plan proposed is of the most inexpensive kind, there is no valuable machinery required, the principal cost would be the reservoirs, and as they would be plain brickwork it would be the means of employing a large amount of labour.

"The principle can be carried out in other directions, but as Moore Park is at present very little better than a sandy desert it will absorb the whole of the sewage that will be available for some time to come.

"Should you entertain my plan I shall have much pleasure in giving you further details.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"GEORGE HART."

SUBURBAN RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The railway to the suburban places near Sydney might be managed with more regard to the convenience of the residents along the line, and so as to encourage more people to live in the country and use the railway, thereby swelling the passenger revenue. There is a want of *frequent* trains at certain business hours in the mornings and evenings to suit business people. From 7 to 10, it would be very convenient to have trains running into Sydney every half-hour, and likewise from Sydney in the afternoons from 4 to 7. They do so, and rather more frequently, on the Melbourne suburban lines, which pay good dividends.

The recent change of the time-table is in this respect no improvement, but quite the reverse. It diminishes the facilities instead of increasing them, and consequently disgusts people now using the railway daily, and deters others from doing so.

In the hope this and other allusions to the subject may cause a more enlightened and progressive policy to be adopted for our suburban trains without a too sickening delay,

I am, Sir,
TRAVELLER.

Sydney, April 12.

PROFESSOR SMITH AT KIAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The address recently delivered at Kiama by the President of the Council of Education is one of no little interest: it is marked too by a tone of courtesy and conciliation which merits every acknowledgment from those who may still honestly differ from some of the statements which it contains. The personal allusions to myself render it not improper that I should take some notice of the observations made, and I therefore ask your permission to do so, in extension of that indulgence which you have so frequently granted to me for a like purpose. The remarks which I desire to offer will range themselves under three heads,—first, those which will show where agreement exists between the President and myself: secondly, those in which I shall crave the aid of the President's authority in favour of views which I have advocated and still advocate, without however, so far as I am aware, being in direct conflict with his opinion on the same subjects; and, thirdly, those in which, finding myself unable to agree with the President, I shall venture, with all deference, to submit that he is in error.

First. The President devotes a portion of his address to an account of the growth of the present educational system, and in the course of this he alludes to the efforts made by the Board of National Education to establish what were called Non-vested schools; that is, schools where the necessary buildings being provided by other means, the aid of the Board was limited to supplying a salary for the master and books for the scholars, and where the schoolmaster was allowed to be the medium of religious instruction just as he is in denominational schools, provision however being made, that no child should be compelled to attend the religious teaching of the school unless his parents desired it. The President, after stating that these schools turned out a great success, as meeting an existing want, makes the following remarks with regard to them:—"We thought then, and I am as firmly persuaded yet, that that was the true solution of the religious difficulty. It is not exactly the system we at present enjoy, and I am ready to admit that I may be wrong. I own that I am prejudiced in favour of the system, and under the circumstances it is natural that I should be. We spent so much time and care over the matter, that we could not lightly give up our plan in favour of any other. I state my conviction (I may possibly be wrong), that that was the best way of reconciling opposing views. It is almost the same as the system which has been recently introduced into England. They have there two classes of schools, not called Vested and Non-vested, but schools which might come under those designations. In one class there is no sectarian instruction given . . . . but in the case of schools that belong to Churches, there is no such restriction. The master can teach catechisms and formularies, but he must give four hours a day to secular instruction, just as we proposed to do here." Now I desire to state, as the President has referred to views held by me on educational matters, that I always entertained, and that I now entertain, exactly the same opinion with regard to these Non-vested schools as that expressed by the President, and that the only objection which I ever expressed in connexion with the plan was that it depended too much on the voluntary action of the Board, and was never, so far as I am aware, rendered sufficiently certain to warrant the supporters of Denominational schools in abandoning them in favour of Non-vested schools. I regard it, however, as in the power of the Council of Education to make the position of Denominational schools under the present system so nearly that of Non-vested schools, as described by the President, that the difference is not worth consideration. Holding, then, this view, my wish is to see the position of Denominational schools fairly recognised, and such privileges as the Act allows them fully and honestly maintained. I believe that if this had been done at first, the establishment of the rival schools among the Roman Catholics, and other differences might have been avoided. But if the present President of the Council of Education felt that his former Board and its work "was thrown aside like a pair of old boots," he will not be surprised that other labourers in the work of education had similar feelings with regard to efforts sincerely and earnestly made, and which were treated certainly with no more consideration than was shown to the National Board, its members, and their long services. Another point in which I cordially agree with the President is this; he says, "I think our present plan of excluding the ministers of religion from the local Boards is unfair: I would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the ratepayers." The President does not go into his reasons for this opinion; but what has occurred to me and others is this—that the plan of exclusion needlessly separates the Public schools from the persons most likely for many reasons to take an interest in them. It not unfrequently happens in a country district that a Public school is got up—there are plenty of motives besides zeal for education that will induce the getting up of a school—and opened with a lunch and speeches and a little scribbling of names in the visitors' book, but from the opening day forward it ceases to be an object of real interest to any one save to the teacher, who pursues his uphill path of labour debarred by the rules of the Council from that support and sympathy which a minister of religion, esteemed by those among whom he labours, has it always in his power to afford. A third point in which I trust the President will accept my sincere agreement with him is, when he states that—"If people could meet together and talk over matters calmly, the religious difficulty would seem very small, and they would soon come to a good understanding." I believe that neither on the part of the Council of Education nor on that of the religious denominations would there at one time have been any difficulty; but the new system of education has been represented, not by the Council—but by those who call themselves the friends of the Council—as a *means* of crushing the religious power of one great section of the community by the promotion of Protestantism, and of undermining the religious feeling of another section by the pretence of inculcating liberality of thought. I am, however, sanguine enough to hope that if the President could but manage to bring some people together, who have hitherto been kept asunder, he might yet find a way to overcome that,—"one serious difficulty, that great bugbear of all educationalists, the religious difficulty." Such, then, are some of the points of agreement presented by the address of the President of the Council of Education.

Second. What the President may think of that which is put forward as an answer to all complaints about the want of religious teaching in Public schools, namely the use of the Scripture extracts in those schools, I cannot exactly tell; but I am much struck by an apt illustration which he gives of the validity of the objection which I and others have always made with reference to it. The President, referring to a recent speech by Dr. Badham, expresses a clear opinion that it is not possible, by using a book of extracts, to give a pupil a just appreciation of classical English composition; and, after enforcing this idea by an amusing quotation, he says, referring to extracts, "You get sips only of fine classical reading, and I doubt if the rich flavour can ever be brought out in a sip." This is just the case with the Scripture extracts used in the Public schools. If the Bible be, as it has been well described to be, "continuous in its historical object, in its predictions and in their fulfilment, continuous in its moral object, the eradication of selfishness in every form, and the supplanting of it by love, and continuous in its spiritual object—the raising of man to a consciousness of his everlasting existence, and of his redemption from his miserable spiritual degradation;"—then I maintain that it cannot be properly presented to the mind of the scholar through the medium of extracts. If what the President states be correct, it is impossible that the soul-instructing and life-guiding influence of the Word of God can be thus brought out. And so long, therefore, as the President assures us that an appreciation of "the fine rythmical balance of English composition" cannot be attained by extracts, and that the rich flavour of fine English reading cannot be brought out in a sip, so long must his high authority support the opinion that it is impossible to impart any adequate knowledge of the Bible by means of the Scripture extracts used in the Public schools, and that it is a delusion to hold up the use of these extracts as a proof of religious teaching worthy of the name.

Third.—I now come to those parts of the President's address, with regard to which I venture to entertain opinions directly opposite to those which he has expressed. The President admits the establishment by the Council of what he calls "superior schools," and he allows that such schools are not recognised by that name in the Act. He also admits the introduction into the schools aided by the public money of an instruction of a higher class than what is termed elementary. I maintain that in these admissions is involved also an admission that the Public Schools Act is being perverted from its legitimate object. Superior schools are of course desirable things, and instruction in classics and mathematics is of course a desirable thing; but the question remains whether it was intended that through the medium of the Public Schools Act, the working population of this colony should be taxed to furnish these desirable things at a merely nominal cost to those who can afford adequately to pay for them. Elementary instruction is a want common to all, and may be well supplied at the cost of all; but a higher class of instruction, though desirable for all, can only be used by a limited number, and it is unjust to tax the majority for the cost of supplying the minority with that which, though capable of being generally used, is practically of service only to comparatively a few. If, however, you grant me space for another letter, I will, I think, make good the opinions which I have formerly expressed on this subject—opinions which the President quotes, and from which he expresses a strong dissent.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
ALEXANDER GORDON.

Sydney, April 12.

MARINE BOARD BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Considerable correspondence has appeared in our daily papers advocating the necessity of our Legislature making the above bill law, and in conjunction with the Board of Trade, London. It must be through ignorance of its importance, or kept in abeyance through some other motive, regardless of any loss of life and property, through incompetency of masters and unseaworthy vessels. "Nauticus," "Mercator," "Dugong," &c., in their letters, seem to know the responsibilities and the duty of a master, and they also state vessels or tubs are allowed daily by the authorities to leave port without inspection, and it is by special Providence they reach another; instead of which, the inspection of the ship, and the qualification of the master and officers should be compulsory and not optional, and can only be carried out by a Marine Board.

Mr. Samuel introduced the "*bill*" at the early part of the session last year, while Colonial Treasurer; it was read a first time, sent to a committee, and only was heard of a few nights ago; whereas it could have been passed last year, and now been law. I should not be surprised if we hear no more of it this year, especially as there is every probability of the House being dissolved. If so, the sooner the better; although I feel certain a member with energy, and one that the House would listen to, could get the "*bill*" passed without any great trouble and at once, especially by those understanding (or pretending) nautical matters, and have a follow-feeling for the property and lives of others, and of its serious importance.

I cannot understand how, since responsible government, a "Marine Board Bill" was not in force years ago, and that the insurance companies have not taken measures to get it passed, unless they are interested so much that they think it profitable the bill should not be law, and therefore will not take measures to get it passed.

Whereas, if the "bill" was in force,—comprised of only experienced nautical men,—no master, mate, or other officer would be allowed to leave a port, or sign articles without the production of his certificate of competency and sobriety, instead of vessels leaving daily with incompetent masters; and truly said in the above letters, that the *captains?* if they have to go to places away from land, are compelled to hire a *nurse*, who ships as a mate,—although, in many instances, holds a master's certificate of competency from the Board of Trade. I know several masters holding their certificates, and cannot get a ship, because other men can be got for a few pounds cheaper, and can travel from Cape to Island, and thence to another, until he reaches port.

Should he be blown off the coast he can steer west until he finds it *somewhere*. Another fault is that many of the vessels are owned by persons who have not the slightest idea of shipping, its responsibilities and requirements. All they think of, is to grasp all that's made.

I mention a few reasons of the immediate necessity of a "Marine Board." A vessel left Sydney bound for the Elizabeth Reef, and after cruising about for two months! returns to Newcastle, and the master reports—"We cannot find it; and it is not to be found!" Why, if a man holding a certificate of competency was put upon such a service, what would have been said of him? A Marine Board would have cancelled his certificate. Again, vessels would not be allowed to proceed to sea if unseaworthy or badly found in stores, boats, &c., and passengers would not be allowed to travel in vessels that are unseaworthy, and commanded by incompetent men, to the danger of their lives; and they should be able to learn that the *ship* is seaworthy and ably commanded, and can be safely taken to their destination. The above "bill" in force will be a boon to the community, and will purge well among the shipping.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
VINCE.

Sydney, 8th April.

THE ANGORA AND CASHMERE GOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the *Sydney Mail* of the 8th instant a correspondent furnishes some information about the Angora goat, as the animal *must* have been to produce 1½ lbs. of wool, and I think he ought to be satisfied with 1 dollar per lb. for it—that is about 4s. English currency; that makes 6s. for the clip of a ten-months' old animal—not a bad return. But as there appears to be a difference of opinion as to the identity of the Cashmere and Angora, I wish to put it beyond a doubt that they are distinct races or breeds. In Schoedler and Medlock's "Manual of the Natural Sciences," at page 530, it is mentioned as distinct from the Angora. In Patterson's "Zoology," at page 420, are the following remarks:—"The goat of Cashmere browses on the comparatively naked table lands of Thibet, at a height of from 10,000 to 13,000 feet above the level of the sea." Again, in "Pennell's "Natural History of Quadrupeds," at pages 493, 494, 495, 496, we get more particulars of the Angora goat and the Cashmere, viz.:—"The Angora is peculiar to the province of Angora, in Asia Minor, is invariably of a silvery white, with long silky hair, *of one sort only*. Lieutenant Conolly, in 1840, stated it was with difficulty kept alive when removed from the province," &c. All of which we now know to be an error in opinion, proved by experience. No doubt but this impression has had much to do with our want of national enterprise (so far) with this valuable animal. But to return to our history of the Cashmere or Thibet goat:—"The body is clothed with long silky hair, and underneath this is a fine soft greyish wool, and of which the celebrated cachmere shawls are manufactured, &c., &c." He then goes on to say—In 1824, Mr. Tower, of Weald Hall, Essex, introduced the breed upon his farm, where they soon multiplied, and in 1824 he had three very superior shawls made of their wool. But as each goat barely yields so much as three ounces of wool, even in its original country, it required the produce of ten goats for a shawl one yard and a half square. Fortunately, however, it has been found that, by crossing the Thibet with the Angora goat, a much improved, more hardy, and economical breed is obtained, and of which a single individual will yield sometimes as much as thirteen ounces of wool in a season, equal in softness with that of the pure Thibet breed, but of a still more silky appearance, and of a longer and finer staple.

I have now in my flock of Angoras, four young does, bred as above; they are much larger than the pure Angora, and of a different character in every way—larger in the head and horns, to a remarkable degree. The wool from this cross sells at a higher price than pure breds. I see all naturalists call them bucks and does. The Cashmere goat was introduced into France for the sake of its milking qualities, and they consider it did not in any way interfere with their keeping the horses and cows, as it feeds on things that are rejected by the former. My friend, from whom I had my four half-breds, told me that their mothers gave three quarts of milk each daily during our last three years' drought. He gave them a little scalded bran only, night and morning. I find my best Angora does have so much wool on their udders that the kid *cannot* get the teat to suck; so I immediately clip it off. I must say that mine are all young animals. Perhaps, as they get aged, it may not be requisite; but it is worth looking after, as I am sure some of my kids could not have lived if that had been neglected.

I omitted to mention in my last letter that Mr. Black told me his half-bred Angoras, with the common goat, are very good eating; I believe a flavour nearly like venison, and the wedders weigh from 70 to 80 lbs., and to boil down they give about twice the quantity of tallow as the merino sheep. Mr. Harnett, of Rosebrook, has killed wedders out of his flock weighing over 70 lbs.; also Mr. Clark, of Queensland, in a recent letter to me, mentions the same, and their skins are of some value, so they are a paying animal, as pure bred ones will clip an average of about four pounds of wool—but say three pounds. No sheep can come up to this; and I believe the English buyers wrote Mr. Black they could take any quantity of the raw material.

As there is a general impression that they are a very troublesome animal, in justice to the poor things I must say mine are anything but that; they are quiet, and very affectionate things. If one gets at all unwell it will stay about the house, and know a stranger immediately it sees one, at a considerable distance. Also, they are very curious; if I put up any addition to their house, a little pigstye, or anything of that kind, when they come home at night all of them will go and examine it, making a sharp, short, clear noise, sounds like puff, puff. I never heard the common goat make the same noise as the Angora does.

As my clip this coming season will be but small, it is my intention to offer it for sale in the colony—say at Mr. Mort's rooms, or some such place.

J. S. CALVERT.

Swanton, Sutton Forest, April 11th.

FURTHER REMARKS ON THE RAILWAYS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 8th instant, there appears an article headed, "*A Few Remarks on the Railways of New South Wales*," signed "Investigator." As I can prove that he has made some very incorrect remarks which are calculated to mislead the public, I trust that you will allow me to correct them.

"Investigator" says, "The rates charged on the Railways of New South Wales are considerably below the rates charged on some of the English Railways." . . . . "For instance, on the Great Northern of England the charge for a single beast is 5½d. per mile, or for a mob of cattle, say 400, carried 134 miles (the distance from Goulburn to Sydney), £198."

With reference to the statement that a single beast on the Great Northern of England is charged 5½d. per mile, I beg to quote the following from the Great Northern of England Time-table of March 1, 1870, now before me—"Cattle, including bulls, are only conveyed ordinarily by cattle or goods trains; when taken by passenger trains, which is only done by special agreement, they are put in a horse-box and charged as one horse for every stall occupied."

Thus in a horse-box by passenger train on the Great Northern of England, a *single beast* is only charged 3d. *per mile*, as you will see hereinafter mentioned. And does "Investigator" for one moment imagine that it will cost a squatter £198 (or 9-10ths of a penny per beast per mile) to have 400 head of cattle driven by road from Goulburn to Sydney, or that he could ever afford to send his stock by railway at such a rate. From the way "Investigator" has put it, some people might easily imagine that the rate per head for 400 cattle was 5½d., and not 9-10ths of a penny, per mile.

Supposing a squatter's station to be 536 miles from Sydney, with the railway at his door, could he possibly pay £792 for the carriage of 400 head of cattle, to the Sydney market? If so, the price of store cattle would have to be very considerably reduced.

I also say, taking my information from the Great Northern of England passenger time table of March 1st, 1870, and the New South Wales time table of April 4th, 1871, that instead of the rates in New South Wales being *lower*, they are much *higher* than in England, where the companies construct railways solely for making a profit out of them. Thus:—

New South Wales: 1 horse, 134 miles by passenger train, 44s. 8d.

England: 1 horse or beast, 134 ditto ditto ditto, 33s. 9d., or 3d *per mile*.

New South Wales: Passenger, first class, 134 miles, to Goulburn, 36s. 2d.; ditto, second class, ditto, 28s. 6d.

England: Passenger, first class, 134 miles, 24s.; ditto, second class, ditto, 18s.; ditto, third class, ditto, 11s 2½d.

Thus a labouring man in England can travel 134 miles for 11s. 2½d.; whilst he cannot travel for less than 28s. 6d. for the same distance by railways in New South Wales.

New South Wales: Parcels, 7 lbs. and under, 150 miles, 1s. 9d.

England: Ditto, ditto, 1s. 3d.

New South Wales: Milk, carried 60 miles for 1½d. per gallon.

England: Ditto, ditto, 1d.

New South Wales: Coal, in Government trucks, 100 miles, 11s. 4½d.

England: Coal, in railway companies' trucks, 100 miles, 5s. 1d.; ditto, owners' trucks, 4s. 2d.

"Investigator," having drawn a comparison between the cost of transit by rail and the cost by road in this colony, he might, as "Investigator," have shown us what the cost was in England before canals and railways were made.

He should bear in mind that there is no greater aid to squatting, agricultural, mineral, and other enterprises than the facilities which railways afford, *or should afford*, for the rapid and economic transport of live stock, passengers, goods, and minerals; and that *low*, not *high* rates, will give encouragement to the rapid development of the resources, are the surest road to prosperity in every country dependent upon commercial success to establish its greatness.

He may rest assured that the public, having spent large sums in the construction of their railways, and thus saved the annual cost of keeping the *main roads* (which never returned any revenue) alongside the railways in repair, that

A STRANGE STORY.

THE Washington *Patriot* publishes a curious story, which it calls a page of secret history:—The world does not know that the war which has inflicted such untold calamities upon two great nations, and turned back the hands of progress on the dial of civilization, might, and probably would, not have occurred but for a cause entirely personal, and involving the ambitious aspirations of one of our own countrywomen. His Majesty, Dom Fernando, father of the King of Portugal, somewhat surprised European Courts, as well as his immediate friends, by a sudden marriage, eighteen months ago, with Miss E. Hensler, to whom he had been much attached during nine previous years. She was born in Boston, of respectable German parents in humble life, and educated in Italy for the operatic stage, by the aid of a few liberal patrons of art, who had discovered her precocious talent for music and her fine voice. After completing her studies abroad she returned to the United States, but failed to reach the eminence of which her early youth had given cheerful promise. Seeking another field for professional success, she went again to Europe, and in 1860 became attached to the opera at Lisbon, where the widowed King Consort was first attracted by her beauty, vivacity, and other charms. Then began the acquaintance which terminated in her becoming the wife of a Coburg who had shared the throne of Portugal with Donna Maria II. Just previous to the marriage the Duke of Saxe-Coburg conferred upon her the title of Countess d'Edla, so as to obliterate even a nominal connection with the past or with her American nativity.

That repeated overtures were made by Prim and his colleagues to induce Dom Fernando to accept the throne of Spain, is no secret. He refused to give any encouragement to these proposals, and, an effort in that direction, made in the earlier part of 1869, only a few months before his marriage, was repelled with so much decision as to be considered even rude to the Spanish people. But after marriage came social embarrassments and new ideas, which the Government at Madrid was prompt to seize upon, in the hope of overcoming the prejudice of Dom Fernando, by the temptation of high honours for his wife, who, by a transition to the Court at Madrid, would become the equal, if not the superior, of those who had welcomed her with coldness, and not from choice. The Spanish Minister at Lisbon was instructed to approach his Majesty with delicate suggestions, and found him willing to entertain the subject; so that informal negotiations were opened, and made considerable progress last spring.

Dom Fernando proposed certain conditions, perhaps with a view of ultimately dictating the terms for a matter which was much nearer his heart, as will appear in the sequel. For example, he required that the crowns of Spain and Portugal should never be united on the same head, seeking by this means to preserve the throne of Portugal for his son and his descendants. After some discussion, the Spanish Government accepted the condition, with this modification: "Except if, in the course of a sovereign," &c. Dom Fernando refused to adopt any reservation on that point. He also demanded that certain amendments should be made to the Spanish constitution *before* accepting the throne; but the Government at Madrid objected to submit that question to the Cortes until *after* his election as King. These negotiations occupied several months, and were once or twice suspended entirely as hopeless, but renewed by friendly intervention. Finally they were broken off altogether and the causes already stated were assigned as the reasons of the failure.

But persons who are familiar with all the facts attribute the rupture to another and a very different motive. At one of the last interviews between Dom Fernando and the Spanish Minister, at which the Countess d'Edla was presented, his Majesty inquired what would be the eventual position of his wife should he go to Spain? After putting this question he withdrew, leaving Madame and the Minister to settle the delicate point between them. The Minister stated that she was at liberty to name any title, distinction, or dotation—adding that she would always be the first lady of the palace. To which the Countess replied, "So far so good; but his Majesty desires my position to be as clear as possible. What I wish to know is, what will be my part on great ceremonials like the opening of the Cortes, or other corresponding occasions?" The aim of this inquiry was evident, and the Minister was not taken by surprise. He rejoined that she might be made a duchess or grandee, or have any other title, but as "Queen—*never*, NEVER!"

This took place on the 13th of July, and when the conference was going on there was a perfect understanding that the refusal of Dom Fernando to take the throne would involve the most grave complications, and probably the war which is still raging; for it was then known that the Spanish Government intended to turn to his Majesty's son-in-law, the Prince of Hohenzollern, if the negotiations completely failed. As soon as it became certain that there was no probability of inducing Dom Fernando to go to Madrid, unless the Countess d'Edla was recognised as Queen, the offer was made to Hohenzollern. So it may be said that a great European war, with all its vast consequences, is to be attributed to the unsatisfied ambition of a Boston girl.

NAPOLEON AND THE LETTER M.—Some genius, with a taste for the curious in facts and the supernatural in speculation, has made the following discoveries of the wonderful powers of the letter M. Marbœf was the first to recognise the genius of Napoleon I. at the Military College. Marengo was the first great battle won by General Bonaparte, and the Melas made room for him in Italy. Mortier was one of his best generals; Moreau betrayed him, and Murat was the first martyr to his cause. Marie Louise shared his highest fortunes; Moscow was the abyss of ruin into which he fell. Metternich vanquished him in the field of diplomacy. Six marshals (Massena, Mortier, Marmont, Macdonald, Murat, Moncey), and twenty-six divisions under Napoleon I. had the letter "M" for their initial. Marat, Duke of Bassano, was the most trusted counsellor. His first battle was that of Montenotte, his last, Mont St. Jean, as the French term Waterloo. He won the battles of Millesimo, Mondovi, Montmirail, and Montereau; then came the storming of Montmartre. Milan was the first enemy's capital, and Moscow the last, into which he marched victorious. He lost Egypt through Menou, and employed Miollis to take Pius VII. prisoner. Mallet conspired against him; Murat was the first to desert him, then Marmont. Three of his ministers were Maret, Montalivet, and Mallieu: his first chamberlain was Montesquieu. His last halting-place was Malmaison. He surrendered to Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, and his companions in St. Helena were Montholon, and his valet Marchland. If we turn to the career of his nephew, Napoleon III., we find the same letter no less prominent, and it is said that the captive of Wilhelmshohe attaches even greater importance to its mystic influence than did his uncle. His Empress was a Countess Monteio: his greatest friend was Morny. The taking of Malakoff and the mamelon-vert were the exploits of the Crimean war peculiarly French. He planned his first battle of the Italian campaign at Marengo, although it was not fought until after the engagement of Montebello, at Magenta. M'Mahon, for his important services in this battle, was named the Duke of Magenta, as Pellisier had for a similar merit received the title of Duke of Malakoff. Napoleon III. then made his entry into Milan, and drove the Austrians out of Marignano. After the fearful battle on the Mincio of Solferino, he turned back before the walls of Mantua. Thus, up to 1859, since when the letter M would seem to have been ominous of evil. Passing over Mexico and Maximilian, we see how vain have been his hopes, founded on three M's of the present war—Marshal M'Mahon, Count Montauban, and the Mitrailleuse! Mayence was to have been the basis for the further operations of the French army, but, pushed back first to the Moselle, its doom was sealed on the Meuse, at Sedan. Lastly, we have to notice the fall of Metz; and all these late disasters are owing to another M. which is inimical to the third Napoleon, and this is a capital M—Moltke.

A TUMBLE-OUT BETWEEN A COUPLE OF BEADLES.—An English journal relates the following amusing incident:—One little thought the day would ever come in England when a fight would take place between two beadles; yet on New Year's eve, when the church bells were ringing the old year out and the new year in, two beadles were actually engaged in a deadly struggle in the church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark. Full particulars of the engagement were given at the Southwark Police Court on Saturday, when John Mason, "a scripture reader and beadle," appointed by the Bishop of Winchester for St. George the Martyr, was charged with assaulting Henry Goodman, a beadle appointed by the vestry and churchwardens; and *vice versa* Henry Goodman was charged with assaulting John Mason. It was after the midnight service at the church on New Year's eve that these two great men fell out. Which of them was in the right and which in the wrong it would be difficult to say. The general impression is that a beadle "can do no wrong," and it would be not only invidious but unbecoming to pry too closely into the circumstances which led to the altercation. The worthy magistrate attributed the battle to jealousy; and as there cannot be "two kings in Brentford," so probably there cannot be two beadles at St. George's Church without one of them ultimately swallowing up the other. It is interesting to observe that, urged by some high instinct, the combatants felt that no mortal eye but their own should witness the outburst of their noble rage. Goodman, it seems, according to Mason's evidence, was fighting with a man on the steps of the church; a crowd assembled, when the indignant Mason pulled his erring brother inside the church "telling him it was scandalous conduct fighting at the church doors." Goodman then knocked Mason down, but future historians will find some difficulty in giving the details of the affair, for no one was present but the combatants, unless the ghosts of Bishop Bonner, and Cocker the arithmetician, who were both buried in St. George's, Southwark, were tempted by the unusual spectacle of a midnight fight between two beadles to rise from their resting places. The struggle, however, must have been severe, for it was only brought to a conclusion by the appearance of the bellringers and the police. Mr. Benson, the magistrate, with great emotion, fined Mason 10s. on the ground that Goodman, being appointed by a bishop, was a higher class of beadle than Mason, who derived his authority from a vestry, and here let us hope the matter will end, for England is but ill prepared for any war, still less for a war among her beadles.

THE inhabitants of Rheims, says a French paper, have, it is well known, been compelled for some time past by the Prussian governor to carry lanterns whenever they go out at night. Every evening, therefore, the cafés were illuminated after a gloomy fashion by great stable lamps hung on the hat pegs under the hats of their owners. A hatter in the place determined to improve on the system; he exposed Chinese lanterns for sale in his window, the lower part of which contained a pasteboard cap, so that the lantern might be worn on the head and the upper part of it lighted. In the window was a placard advertising "Coiffures d'ordonnance." The Prussian officials, however, seized the unlucky lantern-hats, and informed the hatter that if he repeated the offence he would instantly be transported to Prussia.

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MOORE'S Carriage Factory, South H. Rd.—Buggies of all descriptions, Phaetons, Waggons, Harness, &c.

FOR SALE.—HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness, £18; a chesnut mare, dogcart, and harness, £20; a good second-hand spring-cart, fit for a grocer, £10; bay cob, saddle or harness, £5; two spring-vans, £9 and £12 each.
Second-hand buggies.
New and second-hand harness.
All descriptions of vehicles LET out on HIRE.
M'CARTY and BROWN,
250, Pitt-street,
Opposite Moore's Labour Bazaar.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class Omnibus CAR, second-hand one, and best in Sydney; also LICENSE for above; a bargain. H. Vickers, Invincible Coach Works, Glebe.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

GROSVENOR DOWNS, LEICHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

MORT and CO. have for SALE the above Station, together with 24,000 Sheep, and 250 head Cattle, Stock Horses, Stores, &c., &c.
For full particulars apply to
MORT and CO.

FOR SALE, in the Gwydir District, N. S. W., 11,000 good Store WETHERS, 3, 4, and 5 years old 1585 EWES, ditto.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Sydney, 9th February, 1871.

PURE SHORTHORN BULL, "BORDER CHIEF," to arrive per Windsor Castle, FOR SALE.
For pedigree, &c., apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.,
Margaret-street.

WOLLONGONG FARMERS AND OTHERS.
For Positive SALE, 100 Head of Quiet Cows, viz.—
45 Milkers, 30 in calf
55 Springers, very quiet, 3 years old.
N.B.—Within a short distance of Sydney.
GEORGE SMITH,
Manly Beach.

STORE SHEEP FOR SALE.
11,000 WETHERS
4,000 EWES
now travelling from Darling Downs, deliverable at Narrabri, Liverpool Plains. For particulars, apply to
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Campertown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Fresh Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. C. Munn to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,
20 head of strong young horses, well bred, and broken to saddle and harness.

To Cab Proprietors and others.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
2 useful horses, subject to trials. Also,
A well-built safety and harness, good as new.

Important Sale of Horses, Vehicles, and Saddlery.
THIS DAY.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards (late Dawson and Co.'s), at 11 o'clock,
Horses, broken to saddle and harness
Vehicles, new and second-hand
Saddlery, ditto ditto
Horses, &c., received for sale, moderate livery and other charges.

A Serviceable Turn-out.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A well-built dogcart, in excellent order, complete, with lamps, cushions, &c.; a very superior brown gelding, used to the above, and is thoroughly good in saddle; also, a complete set of new silver-mounted harness.

Saddle and Harness Horses.

BROWN and JONES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards,
Five first-class saddle and harness horses, which can be thoroughly recommended and sold with trial.
N.B.—There are some fine match horses amongst these, which on inspection will recommend themselves.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, at 9.30 o'clock, on MONDAY next, 17th instant,
1600 very prime fat wethers, per train from Wallerawang. These sheep are from the famous Western Saltbush country—and are represented as a very superior lot.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock sharp,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY,
At the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat pigs, suckers, 60 coops poultry.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, best brands; eighty (80) cases cheese, including the No. 6 and other first-class brands; eggs, bacon, lard, honey, &c.
Terms, cash.

WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, &c.

T. R. SMITH will sell at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, Pumpkins, Potatoes, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, &c.

Very Prime Calves.

GOSPER and MOSES have received instructions from W. Durham, Esq. (Wombo), to sell by auction, at the Dog and Duck Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Twenty (20), calves, arrived by steamer last night.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Friday, at 9 o'clock, hay, straw maize, &c.; 12 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck Yards, poultry, eggs, butter, prime calves, lambs, pigs, and twenty carcases of corn-fed pork. Terms, cash.

To Butchers, Hay and Corn Dealers, Grocers, and others.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock.
Hay, straw, &c.
At Black Swan Yards, at 11 o'clock sharp, 20 extra prime fat lambs, suckers, and poultry of every description, the celebrated Camberfield and other first-class brands of roll and keg butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, &c., &c.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell, at Railway—Hay, straw, and corn.
At Dog and Duck, at 11 o'clock,
Fowls, eggs, butter and cheese of first-class brands.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne, &c.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, &c.
80 prime fat ewes
1 handsome bay buggy horse.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese (first-class brands), bacon, honey, eggs.
At 4 o'clock,
Fruit, tallow, hides, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY,
At 10 a.m.—Kip, sole, calf, bag, harness, &c.
At 11.30.—Hides, hair, &c.
At 2.30.—Tallow and oil.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 14th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
800 hides
Leather.
And at 2.15 p.m.,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 14th April, at a quarter to 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling
Harness, bag leather, &c.
And at 11 o'clock,
Hides
Calfskins, &c.
Also, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
Casks tallow
Ditto neatsfoot oil, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 14th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1,800 hides, calf skins, goat skins, &c.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
150 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Without the least reserve.
At 89, Palmer-street, close to St. Kilda House.
Useful Household Furniture and Effects.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, on the premises as above.
Terms, cash.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, 15th April, at 11 o'clock,
At the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE AUCTION ROOMS, 278 and 280, George-street.
HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE and IMPORTANT SALE of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE and EFFECTS, removed to the Rooms for convenience of purchasers.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Country Storekeepers, and the Trade.
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
LIBRARY FURNITURE
BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c.
Brilliant-toned Walnut PIANOFORTE, by Murphy, London, 7 octaves, and Music-Stool
Walnut DRAWING-ROOM SUITES
Walnut Oval CENTRE TABLES
Handsome Tapestry CARPET
Elegant Marble Slab Plate-glass CHIFFONIERE
Card Tables, Cut-glass Lustres, &c.
Proof Engravings, Bronze Fender and Irons
DINING-ROOM SUITE, Telescope Dining-Table
Massive Sideboard, Bookcase, Carpet
Clock, Oil Paintings, Cabinet, Loo Tables
Occasional Table, Hall Table, Floorcloth
Lamp, Statuettes, Vases, Candelabra
Ornaments, Chiffoniere, Cut Decanters
Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services
SEWING-MACHINE (Wheeler and Wilson's)
ESCRITOIRE, in Mahogany, very handsome
VIOLIN, by JACOB STEINER, and Music Stands
MAHOGANY WARDROBES, Chest of Drawers
Cabriole Washstand and Sets, Towel Horses
Enamelled Tubular Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses
Palliasses, Feather Pillows, &c.
Perambulators, Bicycle, &c., &c., &c.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, on SATURDAY (to-morrow),
As above.
Terms, cash.

TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock.
Large Iron Fire-proof Safe, "Milner."
Tobacco Press.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, as above.
Terms, cash.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, at half-past 10 sharp.
A First-class PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE, working to 6-Horse Power.
100 Pine D.M. Doors.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, as above.
Terms—3 months approved bills.

Drapery, Clothing, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Under Bill of Sale.

THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
on the Premises, Mr. C. H. Roberts's, Horse and Jockey Inn, Homebush, Parramatta Road.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, on the above premises,
Household furniture and effects, comprising tables, chairs, couches, pier glasses, engravings, oil paintings, chiffonieres, iron and wooden bedsteads, bedding, kitchen dressers, utensils, and effects.
Positive sale, without reserve.
N.B. Train leaves Sydney 10.15 a.m.

FRIDAY, April 14, at 11.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Singer's Sewing-machine.
The proprietor leaving the colony.

HARDY, BROTHERS have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 157, Woolloomooloo-street, one door from Bourke-street, THIS DAY, April 14, at 11 o'clock,
All the furniture, &c., consisting of oval and loo tables and covers, dining tables, chairs, first-class engravings, ornaments, clocks, sofas, bookcase, books, glass and china; iron and wood bedsteads, and bedding; chests of drawers, double and single washstands and services, toilet tables and glasses, matting, oilcloth and carpet, kitchen utensils, and sundries; also a Singer's sewing-machine.
Terms, cash.

BALMAIN.
SATURDAY, 15th April,
at 2 o'clock.
Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of
Chairs, Couch, Tables, Chiffoniere
Iron and Wood Bedsteads, and Bedding
Chest of Drawers, Washstand
Toilet Tables and Glasses, Carpet
Kitchen Utensils and
General Household Requisites.

CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the late residence of the late Mr. Denham, painter, Stewart-street, Balmain, near the Kent Hotel, on SATURDAY, 15th April, at 2 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.

On SATURDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
VALUABLE DRAWING AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE
BRILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTES, by Kirkman, Collard and Collard, Broadwood, and other makers
Cut Glassware
Dinner and Breakfast Sets
Ornaments, Vases, and Lustres
Worcester Porcelain Figures
Bedroom Furniture
Sewing-machines, by Singer, and Willcox and Gibbs
Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, and
Sundries.
Also,
AYLESBURY DUCKS
DORKING FOWLS
PIGEONS, &c., &c.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, Bird Fanciers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture, pianofortes, ducks, fowls, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Friday, February 14th, at 11 o'clock, at Lyons' Stores, corner of Charlotte-place,
MARRIAN'S ALE.
MARRIAN'S ALE.

To Hotel Keepers and others.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, to close a shipment, by order of Messrs. D. Cohen and Co., on account of whom it may concern.
18 HOGSHEADS MARRIAN'S ALE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE BALANCE of the STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. SAMUEL THOMPSON AND CO., MERCHANT DEALERS, PITT-STREET.

UNDER ASSIGNMENT.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions from the Assignees to sell by public auction,
ABSOLUTELY and UNRESERVEDLY,
on the premises, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
commencing at 11 a.m. precisely.
The whole of this complete and extensive stock, a large proportion of which is new and seasonable goods.
It consists of
General drapery
Clothing
Cotton goods
Blankets
Silks
Woollens and other piece goods
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Hats, caps, &c., &c.
Special Notice.—The sale will commence this morning at 11 o'clock with Haberdashery, Buttons, and Trimmings; and at 12 o'clock the Slops will be gone on with.
Terms liberal.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE in the ASSIGNED ESTATE of MESSRS. SAMUEL THOMPSON and CO.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely, on the premises, 224, Pitt-street,
1 case cambric handkerchiefs, assorted, hemmed and boxed
1 ditto 9-8 chintz and striped fancies
1 ditto brilliants
1 ditto sunshades and silk umbrellas
1 ditto winceys
1 ditto wool scarfs
3 cases crimean shirts
1 bale 9-8 gentian blankets
3 cases mole trousers
2 ditto white shirts, D. and B.
2 ditto men's duck trousers
1 case kersey drawers
1 case white quilting vests
1 cases blue diagonal sacs
1 ditto vests, assorted
1 ditto black cloth vests
1 ditto black doe trousers
1 ditto fancy tweed ditto
1 ditto men's and boys' and youths' ditto
1 ditto B. and Y. regattas, D. and B.
1 ditto boys' speckled Brazilian hats
1 ditto gingham umbrellas
2 cases men's mole trousers
1 case men's straw hats
2 cases flexible buttons, and
Sundry other packages.

Unreserved Sale of
Perfumery, Soaps
Hair Oil, Pomade
Stationery
Fancy Goods
Work-boxes, Desks
Combs, Brushware, &c.

FRIDAY, April 14th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
37 cases of the above, as under:
MBS.
1—1 case BB, DBB relief and cameo envelopes
2—1 ditto 81,000 superfine blue wove envelopes, No. 6.
HW.
57-58 —2 cases 6 to 8 inch dressing combs, small tooth, pocket, long combs, fancy head combs, &c., &c.
59-60 —2 ditto 10 to 14-inch walnut, mahogany, and inlaid writing desks and workboxes
Also,
On account of whom it may concern,
ex Hawkesbury, from London,
MN over B.
955-960—6 cases, each 2 cwt., fancy toilet soap, bars
259-62 —4 ditto, each 2 ditto, economic soap, ditto
263-4 —2 ditto, each 4 gross soap, in packets
267 —1 case, 12 dozen fancy boxes soap, 3 tablets
268 —1 ditto, 2 gross assorted hair oils
38-40 —3 cases, each 16 dozen perfumed hair oils
961-4 —4 ditto, each 8 ditto pomades, 48 and 49
965-8 —4 ditto, each 20 ditto marrow pomades
969 —1 case, 12 ditto ditto ditto.
For positive sale. Terms, liberal.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

The Cargo of the barque Alexandrine, just arrived from Port Louis with a splendid assortment of most suitable descriptions, comprising 3168 BAGS.
FINEST WHITES
BEST YELLOWS
MEDIUM COUNTERS and BRIGHT BROWNS.
For Unreserved Sale, at the City Mart,
MONDAY, April 17.
Under instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
Sample Bags now open at the Rooms.
The instructions from the importers are to clear off the entire shipment WITHOUT RESERVE, and buyers are respectfully invited to be in early attendance.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, April 17th, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Alexandrine, consisting of
3168 bags finest qualities.
Full particulars in cards.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary.

Balance of the METEOR'S cargo of Fine Congou Teas, comprising 1768 packages.
For POSITIVE, UNRESERVED SALE, at the City Mart, MONDAY, April 17th, under instructions from F. H. DANGAR, Esq.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on MONDAY, April 17th, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the well-known and justly appreciated congous ex METEOR, comprising 1768 packages choice sorts, unrivalled in leaf and liquoring properties.
These teas are placed in the market for absolute sale to close the account.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
Positive Sale.
The fine fast-sailing BARQUE "WOODBINE," and BARQUE "KATE."
By order of the Executors in the Estate of the late Captain Sullivan.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 19th, at 11 o'clock,
The barque KATE, of 400 tons burthen.
This fine vessel was placed in the builder's hands immediately after the late Captain Sullivan purchased her, and underwent a thorough overhaul and refit under his superintendence. No expense was spared in carrying out this object to render her equal to any other trading out of this port.
Her length 127 feet, beam 28 feet, depth of hold 12½ feet.
Also,
The well-known superior barque WOODBINE, of 400 tons burthen, just returned from Batavia.
Full particulars of this fine vessel will appear in to-morrow's issue.
Both of the above vessels are well found in every respect, and every facility will be afforded to intending purchasers for inspection prior to sale.
Inventory at Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Important and Positive Unreserved Clearing-out Sale.

Of the Stock of Messrs. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO., comprising every article in the CONTRACTING AND BUILDING TRADES. Together with the Lease of the extensive Premises.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. are instructed by Messrs. J. M'Ilwraith and Co. to sell by auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, April 14, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The whole of the stock, comprising—
Sheet lead, lead pipe, lead traps, compo. pipe, galvanised plain iron, ditto corrugated, sheet zinc, galvanised tubeing and fittings, Douglas's pumps, cement, plaster of paris, Keen's coarse and fine cement, whitening, cast iron sinks, down pipe, heads, shoes, solder pots, galvanized guttering, galvanised ridging, galvanized heads, shoes, and angles, galvanized hoop iron, ship closets, house closets, urinals, gilt, white, and blue washhand basins, bib and stop cocks, steam whistles, gauge cocks, basin plugs, bath plugs, couplings, trap screws, vulcanized hose, directors, rose jets, slates, slate slabs, Caithness stone, slate nails, galvanized spikes, screws, and washers, guttering, cutting, curving, folding, and grooving machines, set of rollers, weighing machines, scales, &c., &c.
Spring cart, dray, and harness, &c.
Full particulars in catalogues.
Terms, liberal.
Prior to the above will be offered, the interest in the Lease for about 5 years, at £78 per annum, with the whole of the valuable buildings, which belong to the lessee on expiration of the lease.

THIS DAY.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

CUMBERLAND and GLOUCESTER STREETS.	Large block of Land, near Argyle-street Bridge, together with cottage, No. 27, Gloucester-street.
BARKER'S-LANE.	Brick House, No. 21, Barker's-lane, and land in Steam Mill-street, off Bathurst-street West.
COOPER-STREET.	Brick-built Residence, No. 54, Cooper-street, Surry Hills, near Elizabeth-street South.
PETERSHAM.	Cottage Residence and land, junction of M'Kenzie and Styles-streets, at the rear of Hearne's Bald-faced Stag property, portion of M'Donald's subdivision.
BURWOOD.	The Swinton-hill Estate, Burwood, containing 27 acres 3 roods 26 perches, extending from Queen's Road to Hen and Chicken Bay, together with Cottage, &c.
COOK'S RIVER.	Six Blocks of Land, about one mile beyond the dam at Cook's River, on the main Illawarra Road, and known as Bardwell's grants.
NORTH SHORE.	20-acre Grant, fronting the main Middle Harbour Road, and overlooking Mossman's Bay.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

By order of the Executors of the late John Carfrae, Esq.

SWINTON HILL ESTATE, BURWOOD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 14th April,
at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable estate, known as
SWINTON HILL, BURWOOD,
containing by admeasurement 27 ACRES 3 ROODS and 26 PERCHES, extending from Queen's Road to the water of Hen and Chicken Bay, Parramatta River. The whole of the land is enclosed and subdivided into paddocks, and the greater portion cleared.
The other improvements comprise SWINTON COTTAGE, containing six rooms, with garden, orchard, &c.
Swinton Hill is a noted site in this favourite, healthy suburb. Having a fine elevation it commands extensive, charming views of lovely scenery, extending over Five Dock Bay, Parramatta River, and surrounding country. The position is about half a mile from the Burwood railway station, and only a few yards from the Parramatta Road, the village, churches, and schools of the locality.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CUMBERLAND and GLOUCESTER STREETS.

LARGE BLOCK of LAND, a few feet north of the ARGYLE-STREET BRIDGE, together with a substantially built COTTAGE, No. 27, GLOUCESTER-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 14th APRIL,
at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, being Lot 11 of section 87 of the City subdivision, bounded on the west by CUMBERLAND-STREET 43½ feet, on the south by a line of about 74½ feet, on the east by GLOUCESTER-STREET 38½ feet, and on the north by lot 10, 70½ feet, on which, fronting GLOUCESTER-STREET, is a good SUBSTANTIAL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, No. 27, containing 3 rooms and kitchen, with large yard, with water laid on, &c., at the rear.
The above occupies a favourite position in this part of the city, and one which has latterly been greatly improved by the commodious approaches to the several streets in the locality.
Terms at sale.

To MECHANICS and OTHERS.

STEAM MILL-STREET and BARKER'S-LANE, off BATHURST-STREET WEST.

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 21, BARKER'S-LANE, a few feet west of DUNCAN-STREET, and adjoining Mr. JOHN BURN'S PROPERTY.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE. Full particulars may be obtained on application to A. M'KINLAY, Esq., solicitor, No. 126, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 14th APRIL,
at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT ALLOTMENT of LAND having 18 FEET FRONTAGE to STEAM MILL-STREET, and 18 FEET FRONTAGE to BARKER'S-LANE, with a depth of 78 feet.
In the BARKER-LANE FRONTAGE is erected No. 21, a BRICK BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, containing 3 rooms and kitchen with yard, &c., at the rear.
The FRONTAGE to STEAM MILL-STREET is still vacant and available for building purposes.
This property, from its close proximity to the wharfs and manufacturing establishments, can, with confidence, be recommended to any one in search of a Residence or small CITY INVESTMENT.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, April 17th.

KING and CUNNINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 17th day of April, at their Offices, 67, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
That well-known and old-established sheep station in the district of Monaroo, New South Wales, known as
COOLAMATONG,
consisting of open forest and extensive plains, abundantly watered in the driest seasons by ten miles of the Snowy River and numerous creeks. The country is sound and perfectly healthy for either sheep or cattle.
The stock consists of
14,210 sheep of a very superior class, having been carefully culled for many years back, in proof of which the clip of 1869 netted in London 2s 2½d.
Also, 340 head of cattle, a choice well-bred dairy herd.
Also, 30 horses, hacks, and dray horses, and a very complete plant.
On 1218 acres of freehold land are erected improvements of the most complete character, consisting of comfortable residence and outhouses, woolshed, and numerous paddocks, and other necessary improvements too numerous to particularise in an advertisement.
Any further particulars can be obtained at the offices of the auctioneers, 67, Bourke-street, Melbourne, or of Messrs. Finlay and Co., Goulburn, New South Wales, who will be most happy to afford every information required.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JOHN NEILL are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Vernon-street, Waverley, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South; 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. OWEN FLAHERTY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Elizabeth; to move from his residence, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street: 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. FREDERICK MAHNKE are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Catherine; to move from his residence, Emily Cottage, Albert-street, St. Peters, THIS DAY, Friday, at a quarter to 5 o'clock. W. CURTIS, Undertaker, Hordern-street, Newtown.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 11th April, 1871.

THE following arrangements as to the ARRIVAL and DISPATCH OF ENGLISH MAILS via Suez are published for general information, viz.:—

ARRIVAL.

SUNDAY	16th April, 1871, at 5 p.m.	
"	14th May	" "
"	11th June	" "
"	9th July	" "
"	6th August	" "
"	3rd September	" "
"	1st October	" "
"	29th October	" "
"	26th November	" "
"	24th December	" "

DISPATCH.
(i. e., day upon which mail closes.)

THURSDAY	20th April, 1871	For ordinary letters NOT addressed to the United Kingdom at 7 a.m.; addressed to the United Kingdom at 9 a.m.
"	18th May	
"	15th June	
"	13th July	
"	10th August	
"	7th September	
SATURDAY	7th October	
"	4th November	
"	2nd December	

JOSEPH DOCKER.

[741] The Treasury, New South Wales, 3rd April, 1871.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, for the supply of the undermentioned articles and materials for the Public Service during the year 1872:—
Linendrapery
Printing materials
Saddlery, harness, &c.
Ship-chandlery
Stationery.

Printed forms of tender, showing the descriptions of articles, &c., and the probable quantities required, and the conditions of contract, can be obtained from the Clerk of Stores, Circular Quay, at whose office samples may be seen and any information or explanation regarding the contracts obtained by persons desiring to tender.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons, stating that they are willing to become bound as sureties in the sum specified in the conditions of contract for the due fulfilment thereof.

In the event of the tender being accepted, the bond must be executed within fourteen days after the date of acceptance, failing which the contract will either be advertised anew or another tender accepted.

The bonds, contracts, &c., must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

Each tender must be enclosed in a separate cover, marked outside "Tender for ," as the case may be.

GEO. W. LORD.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to accept proposals for Fire and Marine risks of all kinds, inclusive of hulls; also to issue policies on wool or other produce intended for transmission to London, covering same against fire while in store awaiting shipment.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street, Sydney.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at lowest current rates. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Registered September 1868.

DIRECTORS:
Messrs. M. Metcalfe, H. E. Allan, S. A. Stephen, R. F. Pockley.

Persons investing in the society's shares will obtain from 8 to 10 per cent. interest on same after 30th September in each year.
The shares are £10 each, and can be paid in one sum, or by 10s per share per month.
The security is of the best, the funds being only lent on good buildings.
Shares can be taken up daily on applying to the secretary.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
3, Spring-street, Sydney, 1st March, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
Children under 15, half-price to all parts.
PAPAS
MAMMAS
take your
CHILDREN
to see the beautiful Fairy Extravaganza,
ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WERE TWO KINGS!
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WERE TWO KINGS!
Magnificent scenery by Mr. A. TORNING, and Mr. J. W. WILSON.
To commence with, for the last time
ROUBLE AND CO.'S LOVE!

ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WERE 2 KINGS.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 2 ditto.

GORGEOUS SCENERY. Gorgeous Scenery.
Magnificent Dresses. Magnificent Dresses.

CROWDED HOUSES. CROWDED HOUSES.
Once upon a time there were 2 Kings.

CHARLES YOUNG, Stuart O'Brien, Mdms. Green, Carey, Burton, Grainger, and Morgan.

CHARMING BALLET and Graceful Evolutions.
Once upon a time there were 2 Kings.

2 KINGS 2 KINGS 2 KINGS 2 KINGS.
2 KINGS 2 KINGS 2 KINGS 2 KINGS.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street.—The N. S. W. AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give their THIRD GRAND CONCERT, on SATURDAY EVENING next. Note the prices of admission: Body of hall and gallery 6d, front seats 1s.
J. H. NICKSON, Secretary.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON.
AT THE ALBERT GROUND.
Continuation of the
GREAT COLONIAL CRICKET MATCH,
VICTORIA versus N. S. WALES.

Present state of the Game:—

N. S. Wales (1st innings)	24
Ditto (2nd innings)	30
Total	54
Victoria (1st innings)	21

The 2nd innings of Victoria (requiring 34 to win) will commence at half-past 1.
N.B.—Gates open at ONE o'clock.

OMNIBUSES. OMNIBUSES. OMNIBUSES.
Proprietors and Drivers will please make application at the Town Hall for leave to ply to the Albert Ground, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, on occasion of the GREAT INTERCOLONIAL SINGLE WICKET MATCH.
N.B.—Slips may be had (gratis) at the corner.

QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, every Tuesday and Friday evenings. 224, Lower George-street.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK'S Classes recommence This Day. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s.—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.
Two hours' amusement for One Shilling.
FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning.
Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

THE WOODEN PICTURE NOW ON VIEW, 15, Hunter-street, near George-street.
Mr. DRY'S unrivalled Work of Art, the NEW ZEALAND EVERGREEN, a PICTURE made in 4000 pieces of unstained wood—the greatest curiosity in the world.
Positively the last TWO days. Admission, 1s.

EXHIBITION, PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOL.—Last day, from 12 to 9.30.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—Those who have not yet seen it, are reminded that it must finally close THIS EVENING. Admission, 6d.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE.—To the Owner or Owners of the undermentioned Property.—NOTICE.—That, for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, the following properties have been ASSESSED, and that a rate of One Shilling in the pound upon the assessed value thereof has been levied and imposed by the Council of the borough for this Municipal year:—

1st. Allotment of land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate in Tupper-street, lying between the properties of Messrs. Williams and Garratty. Assessed value, £1.
2nd. Two allotments of land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate in Emily-street, lying between the properties of Messrs. Pillar and May. Assessed value, £5.
3rd. Allotment of land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate in Cowper-street, adjoining the property of Mr. J. C. Molloy. Assessed value, £2 10s.
4th. Two allotments of land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate on the Enmore Road, lying between properties of Messrs. Pillar and Teeson. Assessed value, £6.
5th. 40 allotments of land, original grantee G. Johnston and Edward Laing, situate at Norwood. Assessed value, £63 10s.
6th. 12 allotments of land, original grantees, G. Johnston and Thomas Moore, situate at Norwood, and belonging to the executors of the late Mr. Ingelow. Assessed value, £20.
7th. One acre of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situate in Chapel-street, supposed to belong to Maudsley. Assessed value, £2 10s.
8th. One acre and 36 perches of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situated on the Sydenham Road, supposed to belong to one Burrows. Assessed value, £5.
9th. 46 acres of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situate on Cook's River, belonging to T. D. S. Moffatt. Assessed value, £80.
10th. 3½ acres of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situate on the Terrace Road, belonging to one M'Lean. Assessed value, £7.

G. C. TOMPSON, C. C.
Municipal Council Chambers,
Marrickville, 11th April, 1871.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. PETERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an ASSESSMENT upon all ratable property within this Municipality has been made by the Council thereof, and that a rate of one shilling in the pound for the current year upon the assessed value of such property has been ordered by the Council.
Also, notice is hereby given, that a Court of Petty Sessions will be holden at the Central Police Office, in George-street, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to which any person feeling aggrieved by such assessment can appeal, on giving seven clear days' notice to the Council of his intention so to do.
FREDERICK KEENE, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers,
St. Peters, March 27th, 1871.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. PETERS.
To the OWNER or OWNERS of the undermentioned PROPERTY.
NOTICE.—That for the purposes set forth in Section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, the following PROPERTIES have been ASSESSED, and that a Rate of One Shilling in the Pound upon the assessed value thereof has been levied and imposed by the Council of the Municipality for this municipal year.

TEMPE ESTATE.—Original Grantee, Thomas Smith.

No. of Allotments.	Section.	Annual Value.
1	40	5s
26 to 38 inclusive	18	10s each
12 to 21 ditto	18	10s ditto
6	13	20s
9 to 14 inclusive	13	15s each
1	12	15s
2	12	10s each
6	12	2s 6d ditto
7 to 10 ditto	12	5s ditto
15 to 20 ditto	12	5s ditto
23 to 25 ditto	13	5s ditto
26 to 27 ditto	13	10s ditto
1 to 6 ditto	14	10s ditto
7 to 28 ditto	14	5s ditto
1 to 6 ditto	15	10s ditto
7 to 32 ditto	15	5s ditto
1 to 6 ditto	16	10s ditto
7 to 27 ditto	16	5s ditto
1 to 6 ditto	17	10s ditto
7 to 16 ditto	17	5s ditto
1 to 39 ditto	19	1s ditto
5	11	10s
7	11	5s
8 to 13 inclusive	11	2s 6d each
1 to 9 ditto	10	2s 6d ditto
12	6	20s
1	6	25s
15 to 22 inclusive	6	10s each
1 to 6 ditto	7	10s ditto
7 to 17 ditto	7	5s ditto
18 to 22 ditto	7	7s 6d ditto
1 to 2 ditto	8	10s ditto
3 to 18 ditto	8	5s ditto
1 to 9 ditto	9	5s ditto
10 to 21 ditto	9	2s 6d ditto
6	5	25s
5	5	20s
1	5	25s
7 to 18 inclusive	5	10s each
19 to 30 ditto	5	5s ditto
31 to 43 ditto	5	10s ditto
45 to 47 ditto	6	10s ditto
7 to 12 ditto	4	10s ditto
15 to 40 ditto	4	10s ditto
42 to 43 ditto	4	10s ditto
5	4	20s
6	3	25s
7 to 8 inclusive	3	10s each
10 to 13 ditto	3	10s ditto
18 to 35 ditto	3	10s ditto
37 to 49 ditto	3	10s ditto
3	3	10s
7 to 8 inclusive	2	10s each
10 to 13 ditto	2	10s ditto
16 to 19 ditto	2	10s ditto
26 to 32 ditto	2	10s ditto
34 to 42 ditto	2	10s ditto
44 to 50 ditto	2	10s ditto
7 to 12 ditto	1	10s ditto
21 ditto	1	10s
24 to 37 ditto	1	10s ditto
45 to 50 ditto	1	10s ditto
3	1	10s
5 to 6 inclusive	1	20s ditto
Cultivation allotments	2 to 16	5s ditto

BROMPTON ESTATE.—Original Grantee, D. Chambers.

		Annual Value.
2 allotments	May-street	30s
4 ditto	Hutchinson-street	10s each
3 ditto	ditto	20s ditto
3 ditto	Crown-street	40s ditto
1 ditto	ditto	60s
Original Grantee, Thomas Smith.		
5 ditto	Campbell-street	20s ditto
13 ditto	Albert-street	20s ditto
9 ditto	Cook's River Road	40s ditto
6 ditto	Victoria-street	20s ditto
8 ditto	Bishop-street	20s ditto
3 ditto	Cowper-street	20s ditto
7 ditto	Mary-street	20s ditto
11 ditto	Alfred-street	20s ditto
2 ditto	Grove Road	20s ditto
8 ditto, belonging to Mr. Kendall, between the properties of Messrs. Church and Reilly, on the Cook's River Road; annual value		£17
4 allotments, belonging to Mr. Chapman		8
12 ditto, belonging to Mr. Duncan Dunbar		24
5 ditto, belonging to Mr. Sweeney		10
6 ditto		12

FREDERICK KEENE, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, St. Peter's,
April 13th, 1871.

FURNITURE, ETC.

LAWLER'S BEDDING AND BEDSTEAD SHOW ROOMS,
517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.
☞ The most extensive in the colony.
Bedsteads of every size and description are fitted up for inspection, and a large stock of superior bedding displayed thereon, thus affording intending purchasers the unusual advantage of inspecting the goods before purchasing.
Observe the address—
517, GEORGE-STREET, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, Pianofortes, Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds; also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Importers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands, for transmission to all parts of the colony.

IMPROVED HAND SEWING-MACHINES.—The only reliable cheap machines in the world.
The "Home" Shuttle Lock-stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common Sense" Chain-stitch, £3 0s.
In cases, with hemmer, oilcan, needles, gauge, clamp, &c., &c.
Sole agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The WHEELER and WILSON new IMPROVED Family Lock-stitch Noiseless Machine, £8 10s, will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-st.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
First Prize at Paris, 1867.
Three first-class awards in America, 1869.
Only Prize at Sydney, 1870.
Two first prizes, Canada, 1870, and numerous others.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

FOUR THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA are now using
WILLCOX and GIBBS' Family Sewing MACHINES,
They are equally suitable for light or heavy fabrics.
Price, £8.
HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st., near Royal Hotel.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES, £3 5s and upwards. SADDINGTON and SONS, 152, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, superior COUNTER, 4 drawers, 7 feet long. J. G. PLUMMER, 113, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, Plate Glass SHOP FRONT, 14 feet by 10; cedar sash complete, with shutters, in thorough good condition; also counters and fixtures. Apply BROOKS, Builder, next Sussex Arms, Paddington.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
PERRY, BROTHERS,
92, and 94, KING-STREET.

PERRY, BROTHERS, have BOUGHT FOR CASH several very large parcels of BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, which are now being shown.
The whole of the SILK STOCK is now on sale at the undermentioned PRICES.

PERRY, BROTHERS, for RICH SILKS. { BLACK GLACE, 1s 11d and 2s 6d per yard, usual prices 3s 6d and 4s. IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS, and FANCY SILKS, 2s 11½d per yard, usual price, 4s to 5s 6d. RICH GROS GRAINS, FANCY SILKS, and SATIN STRIPES, all colours, 3s 6d yard, worth 5s 6d.

PERRY, BROTHERS, for RICH SILKS. { Extra wide BLACK GROS GRAINS, RICH PLAIN COLOURED FRENCH GROS GRAINS, all shades, 3s 11d, usual price, 5s 11d. Beautiful French Corded Silks, £2 5s the dress, usual price 3½ guineas.

Real Irish Poplins, 2s 11d yard, usual price 4s 6d.
SUPERB WHITE SATINS, WHITE GROS GRAINS
CORDED SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, LAVENTINES, &c., have been subjected to same revision.
PERRY, BROTHERS, KING-STREET.

WELL-SEASONED FURS.—W. C. KELK, near Lassetter's, has opened, and is now showing, a beautiful collection of BOAS, TIES, COLLARS, SETS, and Fur Trimmings. W. C. KELK.

TRIMMINGS. LACE. RIBBONS.—The NEWEST and CHEAPEST STOCK, at W. C. KELK,
415, George-street, near Lassetter's.

FARMER and COMPANY'S Celebrated Imperial Black Silks.

FARMER and COMPANY'S Celebrated Fancy Silks.

FARMER and COMPANY'S Celebrated Bridal Silks.

FARMER and COMPANY'S Celebrated Waterproof Mantles.

FARMER and COMPANY'S Celebrated Velvet Jackets.

FARMER and COMPANY'S Celebrated Rich Silk Jackets.

LADIES' 5-8 CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
Gentlemen's 7-8 Cambric Handkerchiefs.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY will have the pleasure to submit
SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOZEN
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
(hemmed and ready for use).
LADIES'.
4s 6d, 5s 9d, 6s 9d, 8s 6d, 9s 9d, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s 6d, per dozen.
GENTLEMEN'S.
8s 9d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 11s 6d, 12s 9d, 14s 6d, 15s 9d, 18s 6d, 20s, per dozen.
The above have been purchased for CASH in an assigned estate; the whole have been marked considerably less than IMPORTED COST.

LADIES' OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WATERPROOF Mantles, new style, 9s 6d to 27s 6d
WATERPROOF Costume, the fashion, 22s 6d
WATERPROOF Tweeds, large stock, 3s 6d to 4s 11d
WOOL Plaids, Wool Shawls, Wool Jackets
13 CASES of Woollen Goods, just opened
FRENCH Merinoes, new colours, 1s 6d to 2s 11d
QUILTED Silk, Satin, Alpaca, and Llama Skirts
QUILTED, embroidered, and fancy silk Hoods, Hats, Squares, Cloaks, and a rich stock of Robes, 6s 6d to 84s
A large stock of ladies' and children's Underclothing, clearing at cost prices
BABY Linen, a choice assortment
STAYS of every shape, size, and quality, superior makes, 1s 6d to 8s 6d.
E. WAY'S (next to the Waxworks),
261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

LADIES' STAYS, in all the new shapes, 18 to 39 inches, all makes.
Good stays, 1s 6d to 8s 6d, very cheap.
E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

LADIES' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING, from Horrockses' longcloths, at 102, King-street.

BABY LINEN, choice goods, very cheap, at 102, King-street.

LADIES', Maids', and Children's STAYS, to every size, at 102, King-street.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES.
D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

MASONIC APRONS.—GREAT REDUCTION upon Masonic Regalia of every description.
Superior M. M. aprons, 15s
2nd quality ditto, 12s 6d
Mark Masters' aprons, 12s 6d
Royal Arch apron and sash, 42s
Grand Lodge suits, Knight Templars, Red Cross, &c., &c., made to order
Leather apron cases, from 2s 6d each.
SMITH, Shirt Maker, 312, George-street.

NEW GOODS, ex KOSKIUSKO, are just opened.
J. BURTON.

POINT LACE BRAIDS—immense variety.
J. BURTON, 4, Hunter-street.

POINT LACE PATTERNS.—Commenced. Choice assortment. J. BURTON, 4, Hunter-street.

BANNER SCREEN and HAND BANNER SCREEN MOUNTS; also, Fringes and Tassels.

MIXED and plain BRAIDS for braiding, in various makes and sizes.

POINT LACE WORK.—A few choice articles completed.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK materials of all kinds, just landed. J. BURTON, Importer, Hunter-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

PATNA OPIUM, just landed, on SALE, by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties. (Not Widow Welsh's.) Consultation at residence. Letters attended to. The pills by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-st. South, near Albion-st.

CAUTION.
STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Australasia in packets.

INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN immediately relieves the most distressing coughs; it operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing a free and healthy expectoration. A single dose will stop the most violent fit of coughing, and in many cases one bottle will effect a cure. Sold by all chemists, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d bottle, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

£2000 NEW ZEALAND TREASURY BILLS, due 1st November, 1874. Interest at 4d. per cent. per diem.
For SALE by
JOSIAH MULLENS,
131, Pitt-street.

£4000 QUEENSLAND DEBENTURES, 6 per cent., and Commercial Bank SHARES, for SALE. HENRY J. WEST and CO., 326, George-street.

£600 TO LEND on Mortgage. HENRY J. WEST and CO.

WANTED, City Bank, Australian Joint Stock, Peak Downs, Illawarra Steam.
FOR SALE, Mitchell's Creek, United Assurance, Western Kerosene.
Apply to M. Bayley, stock and share broker, 273, George-street.

COMMERCIAL BANK and Australasian Steam shares for SALE. W. T. Muston and Co., Bell's-chambers.

PEAK DOWNS and City Bank SHARES wanted. W. T. Muston and Co., Bell's-chambers.

MONEY TO LEND.—£5 to £20 without security, £20 to £3000 from 6 per cent. 107, Elizabeth-st. N.

MONEY on bills, personal, freehold, and other securities (strict secrecy). 448, George-st., 1st floor.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

150,000 SLATES, 24 x 12 to 16 x 8. City Cement Stores, New Pitt-st.

GALVANIZED Corrugated and Plain Iron, 4 to 9 ft., now landing. G. E. CRANE, City Cement Stores.

FIRE! NO WATER!! 419, GEORGE-STREET.
CHEAPEST PAPERHANGINGS IN SYDNEY, at BEAUMONT and SONS,
SALVAGE STOCK MUST BE SOLD.
No reasonable offer refused.
Cheap paperhangings
Cheap satin papers
Cheap gold papers.
Note the Address—
BEAUMONT and SONS,
419, George-street.
Next door to Lassetter's.

LIME, from Baw Baw.—Builders guaranteed a constant supply; good weight. Depot, Bathurst-street.

MARBLE LIME CO. DEPOT.—Large stocks always ready for contractors or shipment. 8, King-st. W.

MARBLE Chimneys and Register Grates, new designs, cheapest in Sydney. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

ENGLISH Wire Nails, Lath ditto, D Stench Traps, Gratings, and Air Bricks. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

COAL AND FUEL.—Warburton and Sons, wholesale and retail coal and produce merchants, Pyrmont.

LESMAHAGO CANNEL COAL.—Burning without smoke or smell: making a clear fire, easily lit, and no waste or slack. Messrs. SPEER, WARBURTON, and HENDERSON are alone at present in stock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. M'CARROLL.
GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE PUBLIC.
TO CLUB-HOUSES, HOTEL and BOARDING-HOUSES, and the PUBLIC at large.
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MEAT.
LIST OF PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hind quarter mutton	1½d	Fore quarter of beef	1½d
Fore ditto ditto	1d	Spice beef	5d
By whole sheep	1¼d	Round beef, cooked	4d
By half sheep	1¼d	German sausage	4d
Mutton chops	2d	Black pudding	3d
Rump steaks	2½d	Beef sausages	1½d
Beef steaks	1½d	Pork sausages	4d
Boiling beef	1½d	Legs of pork	4d
Corn beef	1d	Loins of pork	4½d
Best ribs of roasting beef	2d	Whole or half pig	4d
Chuck ribs	1½d	Veal	4d
Sirloin ditto	2½d	Ox tongues	2s each
Hind quarter of beef	1½d		

BREAD-MAKING MACHINES for family use, from 16s each. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st.

FORTUNE.—Dealers, view at 11, Queen's-place, large Lantern and 50 Slides, complete; any township. £30.

FURNISHED HOUSE or COTTAGE wanted, six rooms, easy distance. Beta, Box 295.

GLASS SHOW CASES, long Counters, and strong Benches, on SALE. E. Chapman, op. Union Bank.

NEWTOWN.—All SEEDS at Sydney prices. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Branch, Hordern's Buildings.

WANTED to Sell, locks, keys, bolts, brooms, spades, rakes, shovels, cheap. F. Smith, 36, Park-street.

WANTED, a TIMBER CARRIAGE, cheap. W. Archer, Enfield.

WANTED, a small FARM, about 50 acres, ten miles from Sydney, with house; state rent. Apply by letter, Joseph Wederweiter, Mulgoa.

WANTED, to rent or purchase a Family RESIDENCE, with a few acres of ground. John Barlow, 758, George-street.

WANTED, to rent, a COTTAGE, containing four rooms and kitchen, situated in one of the suburbs—Burwood or Ashfield preferred. Address, with particulars, Permanent, HERALD Office.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

ADVERTISER, with £250, would like to take a SHARE in a bona-fide paying business—manufacturing or otherwise, where his time would be fully employed. A. M. E., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN, with fourteen years' colonial experience, 13 years in one office, is open to engagement—bank or mercantile. Apply Commercial, HERALD Office.

AN ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS desired by a Lady, who would undertake to give a good elementary English education, with French and Music. No objection to any healthy part of the country. Address to E. M., HERALD Office.

AN Experienced Visiting Governess desires an Engagement in a private family or school. English, French, Italian, Music, and Drawing. Excellent references and testimonials. Harmonia, 473, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

A GENTLEMAN, with £500, wishes PARTNERSHIP in established business. B. W., HERALD.

APPRENTICES and Assistant wanted to the Dressmaking. Miss Hall, Liverpool and Elizabeth sts.

CIVIL SERVICE.—A Gentleman in the Country wishes to Exchange with one in Sydney; salary, £200, with quarters. C. S., 31, West-street, Darlinghurst.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Exchange wanted; advertiser's salary £200; country not objected to. Alpha, Post-office, Waverley.

DRAPERS WANTED, six juniors. A. Hordern and Sons.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted, in Sydney, in shop, office, factory, or warehouse, by a well educated married man, aged 37. Has conducted the business of chemist and druggist. Beta, Head's-terrace, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.
PARTNER.—The proprietor of an extensive and first-class Sugar Plantation and Manufactory, in one of the most favourable localities in this colony, being unable to devote his entire attention to it, is desirous of meeting with a Partner, with some capital, who would assist in the management. This property is not surpassed by any of a similar kind in this colony—the cane is of the richest description, and the yield has been from two to two and a half tons sugar per acre. The machinery comprises all the most recent improvements. The plant and appliances are in every way ample and perfect, and capable of making 3 tons sugar in the 12 hours. For further particulars apply to C. D., Box 315, Post Office.

PAINTERS wanted. Apply at W. WILTON'S, 46, Hunter-street.

SALESWOMAN required for the Underclothing department, good references and experience. Perry Brothers.

SHIPWRIGHTS.—Notice.—Wanted, EMPLOYMENT for 150 Shipwrights. Apply at the Society's Rooms, Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Lady and Gentlemen Professionals wanted. Terms by letter, to H. Wilson.

TO SADDLERS.—Wanted, a first-class SADDLE HAND. G. BOLUS and SON, 24, York-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, a good Waistcoat MAKER. 283, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT MAKERS; constant employ. Clothing Factory, 217, L. George-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good WINDOW DRESSER. J. Humphries, 688, George-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a young Man as second hand. Dance, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, competent Dressmaker; none other need apply. Ward and Dixon, cr. L'pool and Pitt sts.

WANTED, for the country, an experienced MILLINER. Apply 54, Margaret-st., 1.30 and 2 p.m.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the Bookselling, &c. W. Maddock, 383, George-street.

WANTED, a first-class W. and G. MACHINIST, used to crimean shirt work. 130, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PAPERHANGER for a small job. 127, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Young LADY, for the counter. Conlon, tobacconist, Parramatta-st.—the Hibernian Café.

WANTED, pair SAWYERS, to saw Oregon pine. Apply new Post Office.

WANTED, a good PLUMBER or IRONWORKER. F. Scholer, 103, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, Apprentices and Improvers for mantle and dress making. W. C. Renwick, 86, King-st.

WANTED, TANNERS and CURRIERS. Constant work and good wages. Apply by letter to E. G. Langara, Tannery, Muswellbrook. Open for a week.

WANTED, a young Lady as Daily GOVERNESS; must be competent to teach music. Apply to Mrs. E. L. Montefiore, Hampton Villa, near Crook's Ferry, Balmain, between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED, for the country, a TURNOVER; good wages offered. Greville and Co., printers' brokers, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to strike to a Blacksmith. Apply to James and Cormick Smith, Gipps and Parker street, near the Haymarket.

WANTED, a first-class MACHINIST, for W. and W.; also Improvers and Apprentices to the Dressmaking. Apply at Mrs. Kingston's, 27, South Head Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A STEADY Young Man wants EMPLOYMENT as Clerk or Collector. R. E. P., Pierce, William-st.

HOUSE and PARLOUR MAIDS, several first-class for engagement; city references. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a PLACE as Housekeeper; wages not so much object as comfortable home. L.C.K., HERALD.

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a SITUATION as Barmaid. Address Maude, HERALD.

WANTED, by an experienced Saleswoman, a SITUATION in the Millinery; country preferred. P. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by an experienced Cook, a SITUATION in a gentleman's family. H. R., No. 12, Little Macleay-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid. M. H., 18, Little Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a competent MACHINIST, Howe's Machine, leather work. Address A. Z., J. J. Cooper, news agent, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, BABY to wetnurse, by a respectable married woman whose baby is dead; milk a week old. Apply 227, Kent-street North, two doors from Blair's Hotel.

SERVANTS WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Mrs. Watt, Glebe Point Road, near Pyrmont Bridge Road.

UNDERNURSE wanted. Apply to-day, between 10 and 1, Mrs. Davis, 117, Lankelly-ter., Macleay-st.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, Protestant, 14, to nurse & useful. Balmoral House, Waterview-st., Balmain.

WANTED, good Female SERVANT. Mrs. A. J. Riley, Sea View-ter., Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a COOK and Laundress or thorough good General SERVANT. 236, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, MARRIED COUPLE, without incumbrance, for a station. Talbot's Stores, Circular Qy.

WANTED, a GIRL to mind a baby. Apply Liverpool-street, four doors from Riley-street.

WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOURMAID. Apply 10 to 1, 303, St. John's-terrace, Darlinghurst Rd.

WANTED, Butlers and General Servants, town and country. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Blow's Commercial Hotel, King-street West.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby and sleep at home. 292, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to carry out. Apply at baker's shop, Kent-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a steady young MAN, to milk, &c. Apply J. Campbell, Broughton Dairy, Balmain Road.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Good wages. Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, Market Wf.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS, to take a family's Washing, on reasonable terms. 289, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, age about 16, to make herself useful. 205, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 16. Mrs. Howard, 390, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about 16, as General SERVANT. 468, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 174, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, for Woolloomooloo. Pierce, agent, William-street.

WANTED, a strong useful GIRL. 344, Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a WOMAN to do washing by the day. Apply Mrs. Clark, 217, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a PERSON to take a family's washing; terms must be moderate. Belmore Hotel, Phillip-st.

WANTED, as BUTLER, a respectable young Man, with good references. Apply 107, Macleay-street.

WANTED, competent HOUSEMAID. Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL, at the Australian Inn, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, to do house work. 6, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, must be a good cook. Apply 157, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an experienced General SERVANT. Apply Rev. W. Slatyer, Cleveland-st., Redfern.

WANTED, an active General SERVANT, about 17; to sleep at home preferred. Apply after 9, Miss Venters's, 228, George-street North.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSEMAID, and assist in housework. Mrs. Edward Hordern, 676, George-street South.

WANTED, a Married Couple, man as GARDENER, &c., and wife as COOK and Laundress or Housemaid. Lansdowne, Darling Point.

WANTED, a "Coarse LAUNDRESS," age, under 26; salary, £45 per annum; board and residence. Apply with testimonials till the 20th instant, to the Assistant Superintendent, at the Gladesville Hospital.

WANTED, a respectable Person, not over 35 years of age, as WORKING HOUSEKEEPER in a house of business. For address apply after 2 o'clock, Mrs. Kelly, at Sir Walter Scott Inn, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS, suitable for a family or gentleman. 157, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, near Domain.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, for 1 or 2 Gentlemen, at J. M'Lean's, 70, York-st. Terms mod.

A FURNISHED Bedroom for one or two single men. R. Balls, 166, York-street, opposite Lassetter's store.

A VACANCY for a Gentleman, or Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-sq.

A PLEASANT BEDROOM for a Lady during accouchment. Address Medicus, HERALD Office.

BOARD and LODGING, with cold salt-water baths for invalid gentlemen, £1 per week, Prussia Cottage, George-street, Parramatta. No other lodgers.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted, by a lady and gentleman. Sitting and bedroom, with or without board. Ashfield, Burwood, or any nice suburb. Apply Permanent, HERALD Office.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS to suit a Lady and Gentleman, or 2 gentlemen, with board. 641, George-st. S.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence.—Vacancies for one or two gentlemen. 207, Macquarie-st., nr. Domain.

PRIVATE Boarding Establishment for Ladies and Gentlemen; no children; bath; piano. 9½, Hunter-st.

TO LET, a Furnished BEDROOM, with bath. 220, Bowling-street, near William-st., Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, four large ROOMS, suitable for architect, engineer, &c. 25s per week. W. Maddock, 383, George-street.

UNFURNISHED Apartments to LET, suitable for a family. 241, Castlereagh-street, near Market-st.

WANTED, Unfurnished ROOM with partial board, near Railway station. Home, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Lady, BOARD and LODGING in a private family in the suburbs of Sydney. Apply, stating terms, &c., G. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, good BEDROOM, or Sitting-room and Bedroom, with Board; also, stable required. Open for two days. A. B., Post Office.

WANTED, by a lady, Furnished BEDROOM and use of kitchen; healthy situation. F. B., HERALD.

TO LET.

A SMALL COTTAGE to LET, off Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Thurlow-terrace.

DARLINGHURST, near Vicarage, Victoria-st.—To LET, a 3-roomed HOUSE. Mr. Gray, French-st.

HOUSE to LET, 247, Kent-street, 8 rooms, every convenience. Keys at Mr. Jeyes, 243, Kent-street.

HOUSES to LET; 4 rooms, washhouse, and every convenience, 11s. Whittell's, foot of Bathurst-st.

HOUSE TO LET, with bath, stable, and paddock, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Thurlow-ter.

MACQUARIE-STREET.—To LET, No. 241, containing eight rooms, detached kitchen, large yard and garden. Apply to Mr. Alexander on the premises.

MANLY BEACH.—To LET, three 8-roomed HOUSES, furnished complete. 253, George-st.

QUEENSLAND.—HOTEL TO LET. THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, BRISBANE.
This hotel is large and commodious, and was for years conducted by Mr. Lynde. The house is excellently situated for an extensive business of a first-class character, and is being put in excellent repair. It is situated close to the A. S. N. Company's Wharf and the late Q. S. N. Company's Wharf. It is also close to the wharfs of Messrs. Bright, Brothers, and Co., George Raff and Co., and is in fact to all the principal outlets of the city.
A good bar business can be done, it being the nearest hotel to the Market Wharf. The new Post Office, now in course of erection, will not be more than 20 or 30 yards distant. Bar and gas fittings, &c., are attached to the property.
This is a good opportunity for a smart business man.
The rent will be low to a suitable tenant. Numerous applications have been already received.
Applications to be sent to the Trustees of Hartley's Estate, care of Roberts and Hart, solicitors, Brisbane.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 43, George-street North, 7 rooms and kitchen. Apply at coal yard adjoining.

TO LET, 2, Twickenham-ter., Stanmore Rd., Ransom. Apply on premises, or Cooke and Robins, 231, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a 4-roomed HOUSE, No. 380, Kent-street, near Market-street.

TO LET, No. 426, Castlereagh-street South, 4 rooms and kitchen. Apply next door.

TO LET, 3-roomed HOUSE, in Abercrombie-lane, at 8s per week. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 223, Macquarie-street, opposite Legislative Council. Apply at 225, next door.

TO LET, HOUSE, Langley-lane, off South Head Road. Rent low. W. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, a nice 4-roomed HOUSE, and kitchen; rent, 12s. 455, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, HOUSE, Winslowe-ter., Rushcutter's Bay, 6 rooms, double kitchen, water, 12s; 2 Cottages, 7s 6d.

TO LET, CARLO COTTAGE, Victoria-street, ten rooms, bath, &c. O'Doud and Co., Commercial Wf.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 2 large rooms, yard, &c., 6s 6d, 10, Marshall-street, off Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a genteel Cottage Residence, 5 rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stables, and other out-offices; garden, paddock, good water. Apply to E. Pugh, 428, George-st.

TO LET, a Grocer's SHOP, in Erskine-street, known as Mackinlay, Brothers', with counter and fittings, gas, &c. Apply C. Kelsey, Queensland Hotel.

TO LET, HOUSE, at Smith's Wharf, containing 10 rooms, &c., lately occupied by Captain Donald. Apply Mr. Landers, 31, Hunter-street.

TO LET, Nos. 2 and 7, in Bright-terrace, each 7 rooms, Devonshire-street, between Waterloo and Elizabeth streets, near Railway Station, garden in front, good yards, shed, back entrance, 17s. Apply Greengrocer's, opp. side.

TO LET, that first-class HOTEL, 111, Lower George-street. Full particulars may be obtained by applying to P. Freehill, next door; or to Ellis and Makinson, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, WOODBINE COTTAGE, Turner-street, Redfern, 6 rooms, garden front and back. Good water. Rent, £1 per week. Apply Mr. Gedon's opposite.

TO LET, PINE COTTAGE, a comfortable Family Residence, corner of Elizabeth and Devonshire streets, containing 12 rooms, with every convenience. Apply to B. Solomons, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

TO LET, No. 44, Upper William-street, the late residence of John Russell, Esq. The house contains 10 rooms and every convenience; excellent stables, coach-houses, and garden, &c. Apply J. B. Jones, Camperdown.

TO LET, KENT HOUSE, corner of Kent-street and Bathurst-street, containing 13 rooms, and coach-house and stables and cellar; rent, £2 2s per week, and all taxes paid.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, 474, George-street, opposite the Markets, which have just undergone a thorough repair. For rent and all particulars apply C. Kidman, 476, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 103, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, 7 rooms, kitchen, &c.; also, House, at Woollahra, near St. Matthias's Church, 8 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, House, 5 rooms, kitchen, verandah, and balcony, large yard, splendid view; rent, 17s; Barcom-street, Darlinghurst. Key, Ice Hotel, South Head Road.

TO LET, a first-class paying HOTEL, situate in King-street, close to the Theatre, now doing a first-class bar business; proprietor retiring from business. To an energetic couple this is an opportunity of getting a payable business that does not often occur. Apply to S. Levis, 164, King-street.

TO LET, Buckingham-street, near Alfred Park, two 4-roomed HOUSES, balcony, yard, &c., now in course of redecoration; will be complete in a day or two; to a good tenant will be let for 12s per week.
Paddington-street.—Cottage, 3 rooms; rent, 5s.
Randolph Nott, 305, George-street.

TO LET, those commodious STORES, at the corner of York and Wynyard streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Allan, Street, and Norton. The key and full particulars may be had at Reilly and Cohen's, ironmongers, 424, George-street.

TO LET, for any term required, those large and central PREMISES, No. 349, George-street; also large STORE at the rear of same, now occupied by L. Braun, as a warehouse and store.

TO LET, from the 1st July next, in the county of Cumberland, near Prospect, a first-class DAIRY FARM, containing about 700 acres securely fenced and subdivided into paddocks, well watered.
There is a substantial brick Cottage on the above, with detached kitchen, cow and hay shed, and about 30 acres of fine cultivation land enclosed.
Apply to E. H. Weston, Albion Park, Illawarra; or for inspection to F. Weston, Esq., Horsley, near Prospect.

TO LET, the WASHINGTON WHARF, Miller's Point; large frontage to Darling Harbour. Apply to B. Solomons, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

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Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
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